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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Press Gag On Congress Executive Resolutions

Working Committee Indicts Govt.'s Evacuation Policy

MEDICAL UNIT TO HELP REFUGEES FROM BURMA

Rajaji To Move Madras Resolution In A. I. C. C. To-day

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

The Congress President, Maulana Azad speaking at the Working Committee to-day said that the Committee had not formally discussed the Government of India's ban on publication of to-day's resolutions.

He however felt that the ban revealed a new attitude on the part of the Government which the Committee would no doubt take into account and deal with.

He explained that his statement on the Medical Mission to the evacuee routes was issued on receipt of a message from Mr. M. S. Aney conveying the Government's decision to permit the Medical unit to proceed to the areas.

INDIAN MEDICAL UNIT TO HELP EVACUEES

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

The Congress President has issued the following statement:—

"The Government of India have accepted our offer to organise and send a full medical unit with helpers and volunteers and equipment along the Manipur road to Sittang in Burma to give help to the evacuees and refugees coming to India.

BIDAN ROY TO ORGANISE

We are, therefore, taking immediate steps to organise such a unit and Dr. Bidan Chandra Roy, Chairman, Civil Protection Sub-Committee, has been requested to organise it in co-operation with the non-official relief organisations. This unit will consist of eight doctors, eight compounders, two sanitary inspectors, forty sweepers and personal attendants with medical stores and equipment.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The sending of this unit will cost a considerable sum of money but the object is such that I am sure sufficient funds will be forthcoming. The need is immediate. I appeal, therefore, for donations for this medical unit and for relief work among the evacuees coming from Burma.

WHERE TO SEND

Donations should be sent to the A. I. C. C. Office, Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad, or to Messrs. Bachhraj and Company Limited, 5 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, or to Shri Brijmohan Birla, Treasurer, Civil Protection Sub-Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Birla Park, Balygunge, Calcutta.

EVACUATION POLICY CONDEMNED

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

The following is the second resolution of the Congress Working Committee:—

"The attention of the All-India Congress Committee has been drawn to various orders passed by Government or the military authorities for the evacuation of certain areas in the country. Such evacuation is often necessary in times of war for reasons of military necessity or the safety of the population in a particular area. But it is recognised practice that no such orders should be passed, except in cases of sudden and extreme urgency without making suitable arrangements and without even giving reasonable and sufficient time to the people concerned to do so, and, in any event, without every facility of transport and adequate compensation.

It appears that no such facilities have been provided and in many cases no compensation or totally inadequate compensation has been given. Some orders have demanded evacuation from an area within 24 hours, thus making it impossible for families to do anything but to walk out, camp under the trees, become destitute and starve. No Government, worth the name, should allow this to happen, and even from the military point of view, such happenings are highly undesirable as they lead to widespread resentment among the people.

EVACUATION OF INDIANS FROM BURMA

The following third resolution was passed by the Working Committee to-day:—

"The All-India Congress Committee has noted with indignation the arrangements made for, and the treatment accorded to, evacuees and refugees from Malaya and Burma to India. The officials, whose business and duty it was to protect the lives and interests of the people in their respective areas, utterly failed to discharge that responsibility and, running away from their post of duty, sought safety for themselves, leaving the vast majority of the people wholly uncared and unprovided for. Such arrangements for evacuation as were made were meant principally for the European population and at every step racial discrimination was in evidence. Because of this and also because of the utter incompetence, callousness and selfishness of those in authority, vast numbers of Indians in Malaya and Burma have not only lost all they possessed, but have also undergone unimaginable sufferings, many dying on the way from lack of the necessaries of life, from disease, or from attacks from anti-social elements.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Racial discrimination was shown at the base camps in Burma, where special arrangements were made for Europeans and Anglo-Burmans, while Indians were left almost uncared for, in according of special facilities for transport and travel to the Europeans and Eurasians, and in the general treatment given to Indians and non-Indians along the routes and at the various camps. In particular, this was in evidence in the scandal of a safer and more convenient route being practically reserved for non-Indians, while Indians were forced to travel by a longer, more difficult and more dangerous route.

APPEAL TO GOVT.

The Committee is aware that recently some alterations have been made in these arrangements and that Indians are now being brought over by air from Myitkyina and can also avail themselves of the safer land route in limited numbers. The treatment of the evacuees and refugees on the Indian side of the border though somewhat better now is still far from satisfactory. But from all reports the conditions at the base camps for evacuees in Burma are highly unsatisfactory and the worst sufferers there are Indians.

The Committee calls upon the Government of India to make all necessary arrangements for the speedy evacuation from the unoccupied zone in Burma of all Indians, who wish to be so evacuated. Suitable Indians, official and non-official, should be appointed to supervise and look after the interests of Indians in the base and other evacuation camps and on all routes used by evacuees.

The Committee trusts that non-official relief agencies will be permitted to send workers and doctors all along the Manipur route from Dimapur to Tamu and beyond to the base camp to the Burma side, as well as to Myitkyina, which is the air base for refugees.

The problem of the evacuees and refugees from Burma is not solved by merely bringing them to India. Every effort should be made to find suitable work for them in existing establishments or on the land, or regular semi-permanent camps should be started where productive work for wages is organised.

EXTEND HELP TO EVACUEES

The Committee expresses its appreciation of the fine service rendered to the evacuees by various non-official relief organisations and by their voluntary workers. The Committee calls upon the Indian public to extend all possible help to the evacuees, and particularly all employers to provide employment for as many of them as possible. The Committee also extends its warm welcome to all those Indians, who have returned to the home land in these distressing circumstances and assures them of its deep sympathy and anxious interest in their cause.

MADRAS RESOLUTION

C. R. Explains His Position

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

The afternoon sitting of the Congress Working Committee lasted till about 8 p.m. and according to the President who met pressmen at the end of it, the subjects considered were Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar's position in respect of the Madras Congress Legislature Party's resolutions besides the main lines of two further official resolutions which might have to be placed before the A. I. C. C.

The special invitees were not present when the Working Committee was discussing the Madras resolutions.

The Maulana said that he first gave the Committee his comments on Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's action and thereafter Mr. Rajagopalachariar explained his position. The discussion of this subject which lasted nearly three hours was thus mainly from the personal angle without reference at this stage to the specific terms of the resolutions.

"MIGHT NOT BE IN ORDER"

The two resolutions themselves, he indicated, might come up before the A. I. C. C. session among non-official resolutions of which notice had been received and which under the rules of the A. I. C. C. could be taken up after disposing of the official resolutions sent by the Working Committee. The Maulana, at an earlier meeting with pressmen has suggested that the two resolutions might not be in order.

Govt. Order On Press

No Publication Of Congress Executive Resolutions

NEW DELHI, April 28.

The following notification has been issued in a Gazette of India Extraordinary.

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (b) of Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 41 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the printing or publication, by any printer, publisher or Editor in British India, of the whole or any portion of the resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress adopted at Allahabad on the 28th April, 1942, beginning with the words "The Committee has noted the recent extraordinary happenings in Burma and notably in the city of Rangoon and ending with the words "in particular all panic should be avoided even though those in authority give way to it."

Alleged Molestation By Soldiers

A Press Note states:—

"The Government of India have to-day issued a Gazette Extraordinary prohibiting under Defence Rule 41 (1) (B) the publication of that portion of the second resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress adopted to-day at Allahabad which deals with the alleged molestation of women by soldiers."—A.P.

AIR BATTLE OVER DARWIN

Seven Jap Planes Brought Down: Tokyo Forces Drive South In Philippines

MELBOURNE, April 28.

The Allied communique states: "AUSTRALIA: DARWIN— The enemy executed an attack on the aerodrome with seventeen heavy bombers escorted by nine "0" type fighters. Our air force intervened, successfully destroying three bombers and four fighters. Our losses were light.

"NEW IRELAND: In Kavieng our air force attacked enemy shipping, destroying one transport.

"SOLOMON ISLANDS: In Faisi we successfully attacked enemy port installations.

"PHILIPPINES: In Corregidor there were slight air activity and intermittent shelling.

In Luzon, enemy movement toward southern and Gagayan Valley. In Visayans enemy action is limited to the control of the coastal areas. In Mindanao there is no change".

JAP ADVANCE IN PHILIPPINES

An Allied Communique states:

Japanese movement in the Philippines southward along the Cagayan Valley, is toward the Balete Pass across Carabello Mountains. Aparri on the righthand side of the valley at the outlet of Cagayan river was one of the first spots occupied by the Japanese, who worked southward through the valley during January and February. They were attacked at Tuguegarao by guerilla forces.

FIELD DAY FOR A. V. G.

CHUNGKING, April 28.

A Communique received from the headquarters of the American Volunteer Group of the Chinese Air Force announces that a large number of Japanese planes attempted a raid on A. V. G. base in northern Burma at 10 a.m. today. The A. V. G. planes flew up, shot down eleven "0" type fighters and returned safely to their base.

Axis Columns Withdraw

R. A. F. Raids Benghazi, Martuba And St. Omer

CAIRO, April 28.

The Middle East War Communique states: "There was considerable patrol activity yesterday on both sides. Enemy columns in the southern sector withdrew on being engaged by our light forces."

RAIDS ON BENGHAZI AND MARTUBA

R. A. F. Middle East Communique states: The harbour at Benghazi and enemy grounds at Martuba were raided by our bomber aircraft during Sunday night. Other aircraft operated against camps in Tmimi area. There was little air activity in the forward area of Cyrenaica during Monday.

Enemy shipping in the Mediterranean was attacked during Sunday night. A probable hit with torpedo was scored on a medium sized vessel.

R. A. F. ATTACK ON ST. OMER

LONDON: Heavy anti-aircraft fire was the only opposition to the Fghter Command's first operation to-day, when Hurricane bombers with strong Spitfire escort attacked more targets at St. Omer. As yesterday the offensive began at dawn, the Air Ministry states. Hurricane pilots reported bursts in the target area from their bombing, which was unhampered. Anti-aircraft fire came later. No more than thirty enemy aircraft were sighted by Spitfires. One came in the direction of Hurricanes escort but not near enough for combat.

On the homeward flight Hurricane pilots silenced a gunpost in some sand dunes.

LASHIO HEAVILY BOMBED: TOWN IN FLAMES

CHINESE ATTEMPT TO COUNTER JAP THREAT TO BURMA ROAD TERMINUS

KUNMING, April 28.

LASHIO WAS HEAVILY BOMBED AND THE TOWN IS IN FLAMES.

CHUNGKING.—Chinese troops are moving to counter the Japanese threat to Lashio the terminus of the Burma Road along which help must come from China for the Allied forces, now holding the Burmese fighting fronts. Japanese vanguards have reached Manson, 110 miles from Lashio. They are part of a force of 6,000 troops, which penetrated beyond Taunggyi—the town recaptured by the Chinese last week.

A Chinese military spokesman said to-day that Chinese troops are now striking east towards Loilem in an attempt to cut off the Japanese force.

Jap Move To Cut Sino-Br. Lines

LONDON.—With the Japanese advancing half way up the road between Loilem and Hsypaw on the Mandalay-Lashio road, the situation in Burma was authoritatively declared as serious on Tuesday morning.

If the Japanese cut this main road, it will create great difficulties for the Imperial forces and the Chinese now at Taunggyi and west of the town. Their main lines of communications running through Lashio will be cut. The strength of the Japanese coming from the east or of the Chinese opposing them north of Konghaiping is unknown. The Japanese probably accumulated reserves at Rangoon with sufficient supplies to enable them to advance in strength.

NO OIL FOR JAPS

It is understood here that the Japanese, however, will be unable to have any oil from the oilfields for a considerable time as they were quite effectively destroyed. The Allied front instead of running in the general direction north-west and south-west is now much farther north on the east flank than on the west. The Japanese were last reported at Konghaiping, while the last information from Burma indicated that the Allies still held Taunggyi and it is thought Thazi is still in Allied hands.

On the Irrawaddy front the Allies hold Kyaunkpadung or are just north of it.—Reuter

U.S. MINISTER IN CHINA TO SEE JOHNSON

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, American Ambassador in China, arrived here from Chungking to-day and is leaving for New Delhi to meet Col. Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's personal representative in India.—A.P.

Cripps' Apologia For Failure Of His Mission

Congress Leaders' "Impossible" Demands

MacDonald On Jawaharlal's Version Of Delhi Breakdown

LONDON, April 28.

Sir Stafford Cripps, opening a full dress debate in the Commons, on his recent mission to India, said the final break did not come on Defence but on the form of the temporary Government to be in power until the end of the war.

He told Indians he was prepared to remain in India until the new Government was formed. The only British members were to have been the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief but Congress leaders felt they would not have the wide powers which they thought necessary for their successful participation in the Government. If these had been granted it would have created an "impossible situation."

Sir Stafford Cripps said:—

"When it was announced I was to go to India with the Cabinet's proposals, this House was good enough to express its hopes that the Mission might have a successful conclusion. That hope was, I know, reechoed by the great mass of the British people, by the Dominions and by a multitude of friends in Britain, India, United States and elsewhere. Unfortunately, events have brought disappointment to these hopes but I do not think anyone in this country need feel regretful that the proposals were put forward or need blame the British Government for the unfortunate fact of failure to reach agreement.

"Moreover, I should like to emphasise at the outset what I fear may prove rather a lengthy account of my mission that in my view, that nothing but good will result both from the fact that the proposals were made and from almost an equally important fact that the War Cabinet sent one of its own members to discuss them in India with leaders of Indian opinion (cheers). This method of presentation of proposals has, I believe, demonstrated our sincerity of purpose (cheers).

"Let me say a word or two regarding the background to my visit. Undoubtedly the moment was a difficult one and a number of people have made comment. It is a pity that something on the same lines was not done earlier.

OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE

"There is much in the relationship of this country to India that could be criticised, analysed and argued about. But I do not propose to embark upon any such argument as it is far more profitable, I believe, to spend the time available in an examination of the present and future rather than in an attempt to allot blame for the past. It is a task we can very well leave to the historian.

"The moment was a difficult one for three main reasons. First, because of the imminent approach of the enemy to India's shores. Japanese forces by land and sea and air were almost at the gates of India and in such circumstances many things that might have been usefully discussed and negotiated in more peaceful times, could not be dealt with because there was the overriding need to do everything in our power to carry out our duty to defend India from a foreign invader.

ANTI-BRITISH SENTIMENT

"Second, owing to events in the Far Eastern Theatre of War accompanied by highly skilled, though grossly misleading, propaganda from Axis sources, an atmosphere of defeatism and anti-British sentiment was showing itself in certain sections of Indian opinion. Indians, too, were uncertain of the future and of the British Government's view as to what that future should be.

Third, with the approach of Self-Government or Dominion Status as a reality, communal differences of view as to the form

(Continued on page 5)

AMERY'S RESPONSE TO "C. R.'s" MOVE?

LONDON, April 28.

The primary purpose of the Cripps' Mission was to remove all doubt as to the sincerity of the British Government's purpose, declared Mr. Amery winding up the debate in the House to-day.

The main object of the Draft Declaration was to set India's suspicions as to our intentions at rest, he said:

"Our ideal remains a united All-India. But we would sooner see India divided and free than keep her various elements for ever chafing against us and each other under a sense of impotent frustration.

It is by making Indian statesmen conscious that a solution of the problem is their own undivided responsibility and not ours that both the right method and the right spirit are likely to emerge".

Sir Stafford Cripps flew thousand miles to meet Indian leaders but Indian leaders moved not one step to meet each other.

The Cripps' Mission had failed in its immediate object but in the wider sense it has been far from failure, said Mr Amery. The resolution moved by the ex-Premier of Madras was a new hopeful initiative, which would never have been taken but for Sir Stafford Cripps' visit.

The Draft Declaration has been withdrawn but the main object and purpose, most certainly, had not, Mr. Amery emphasised that the Government's anxiety to secure a wider and more active cooperation from the political parties of India in no way implied any lack of confidence in the Executive Government of India or the Viceroy. If the Congress Party was prepared to resume responsibility of Government in the Provinces to help in the prosecution of the war, Government was only too ready to let them resume office.

STOP PRESS

A. I. C. C. MEETING TO-DAY

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

The Congress Working Committee will meet again to-morrow morning at 8 a.m. The A.I.C.C. session will begin at 6-30 to-morrow evening.—A.P.

TWO AXIS SHIPS SUNK

LONDON, April 28.

An Admiralty 'communique' states our submarines sank a heavily laden supplyship in the Mediterranean and also successfully attacked by gunfire an armed petrol tank carrier. A large laden schooner and minesweeper were also sunk.—Reuter.

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(8153)

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Further particulars can be had from the office of the undersigned between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days.

B. K. DESAI,
Court Receiver.
H. M.'s High Court,
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8186

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7. Thymol.
8. Zinc Chloridum.

Tender forms giving details of the articles required packing and complete particulars of delivery can be had on payment of Rs. 2|- which is not refundable from the office of the Central Contracts Officer, Directorate General, Indian Medical Service and the offices of the Deputy Assistant Director General, (M.S.)., Medical Store Depot, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore Cantonment. Payment should be made in cash or by money order to the office from which tender is to be obtained. Tender number and remitter's full address should be given on the coupon. Tender will be received upto 12th May, 1942.
(8228)

DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Tender No. 46 (B)

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, New Delhi, invites tender for the following to be supplied immediately:—

1. Dropper, eye, extra wide end, without teat.
2. Tube, specimen 3" x 1" and
3. Tube, test, 6" x 5|8" rimless.

Tender forms giving details of the articles required packing and complete particulars of delivery can be had on payment of Rs. 2|- which is not refundable, from the office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service and the offices of the Deputy Assistant Director General (Medical Stores) Medical Store Depot, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore Cantonment. Payments should be made in cash or by money order to the office from which tender is to be obtained. Tender number and remitter's full address should be given on the coupon. Tender will be received upto 13th May, 1942.
(8229)

NOTICE.

THE GAEKWAR OIL & CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Baroda State)
The Liability of the Members of the Company is Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sayaji Ganj, Baroda on SATURDAY, the 23rd May, 1942, at 11 A. M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—That is to say (1) to receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1941, (2) to elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election, (3) to consider and if thought fit, pass as a special resolution, the resolution which has been set out in the notice already posted to the shareholders of the Company and which will be submitted as a special resolution, (4) to appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration, and (5) to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th May, 1942 to 30th May, 1942 (both days inclusive)

By Order of the Board,
N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Baroda, 31st March, 1942.
(8243)

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (Purchase Branch) Shahibag House, Ballard Estate, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of M. S. Angles.

Tender form No. MP|8G|1767 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 3|- per set Due date of submission and opening of tenders at 4 P.M. on 11th and at 12 noon on 12th May 1942 respectively.
(8249)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition, received under Section 36(d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to request Government to institute an independent non-official enquiry into the incident of firing on the workers in the R.I.N. Docks on 21st April, 1942. etc., a SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 7th May, 1942, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time).

By Order of His Worship
the Mayor,
S. N. DAMLE,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th April, 1942.
(8236)

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE GAEKWAR OIL & CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Baroda State).
The liability of the Members of the Company is limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sayaji Ganj, Baroda on SATURDAY, the 23rd May, 1942, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing as Special Resolutions, the resolutions which have been set out in the Notice in this behalf already posted to the shareholders of the Company (1) for voluntarily winding-up the Company, (2) for the appointment of a Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up, with powers and authorities and on terms and conditions and on the remuneration set out in the said Notice already posted to the Shareholders of the Company and (3) for giving sanction for exercising powers and authorities which the said liquidator is entitled to exercise with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution and for sanction for distribution in specie of the fully paid up shares of the Gaekwar Agriculture & Chemical Co., Ltd., as required under Article 177 of the Articles of Association of the Company and by law.

These resolutions, for considering and if thought fit, passing which as Special Resolutions, the said Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held as aforesaid, are fully set out in the said Notice already posted to the Shareholders of the Company.

Baroda, 23rd April, 1942.
By Order of the Board of
Directors,
N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
8242

NOTICE.

SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS and the Public in General are hereby warned not to deal with the following scrips of 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of the Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., of the face value of rupees one hundred each given by my client Mrs. Mariam Mohamed Hashim Moledina, 30, Main Street, Poona, to Messrs. Ragunathroy and Co. of 323, Main Street, Poona for sale. Anyone dealing with these Shares inspite of this notice, will do so at his own risk.

Any Broker holding any of these Shares is requested to kindly notify to me or to my Client about the number of Shares in his possession and not to make any payment to Messrs. Ragunath roy and Co., if the Shares have been sold before the publication of this notice.

SHARE NOS.
24226 to 24250; 17601 to 17700; 17501 to 17600; 18001 to 18100; 18101; to 18200; 18201 to 18300; 18301 to 18400; 18401 to 18500; 24326 to 24350; 24351 to 24375; 24376 to 24400; 17901 to 18000; 17801 to 17900.

A. A. KHAN (K.S.)
M.A., LL.B.
Advocate High Court,
608, Sachapir St., Poona.
Dated Poona 27th April, 1942.
(8240)

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDEMPTION OF RS. 4,55,000|- MORTGAGE DEBENTURES ON 1ST MAY, 1942.

As already notified by our circular letter, dated 16th April, 1942 notice is hereby given that the above Debentures are due for re payment on 1st May, 1942.

Debenture holders are requested to send to the undersigned for redemption their Debenture Certificates duly endorsed together with their signed receipt on or after 1st May, 1942.

The Debentures will cease to carry interest as from 1st May, 1942.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
The Kohinoor Mills, Co., Ltd
Home Street, Fort, Bombay,
28th April, 1942.
(8239)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, CALCUTTA.

Suit No. 13252 of 1940.

THE STANDARD LITERATURE CO., LTD., a firm of limited liabilities having its registered place of business at 13/1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. ... Plaintiff.
versus
H. P. CAHILL, Esq., 116, St. Leo's Road, Bandra, Bombay. ..... Defendant.

Amount of claim—Rs. 110 being the balance of price of a set of books (Cyclopaedia of Civil Engineering) sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant on or about 16-5-40.

Last date of entering appearance 28-5-42.

By Order etc.,
J. R. SEN GUPTA,
Senior Superintendent.
Small Cause Court, Calcutta,
The 25th April, 1942.
8233

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for temporary posts of:—

1. Stenographer: Scale Rs. 50-5|2-90 plus shorthand allowance according to speed.
2. Typist clerk:—Scale Rs. 50-5-2-90.

Applicants with previous office experience preferred.

Applications stating qualifications and previous experience, if any, should be submitted to undersigned by Saturday next.

A.R.P. CONTROLLER,
Council Hall, Bombay.
(8235)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Honours Graduates for employment as Leave reservists in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Poona. Selected candidates will be absorbed in the regular cadre as vacancies occur. Fixed pay of Rs. 50 p.m. for Honours Graduates. Matriculates with a minimum typing speed of 40 words per minute may also apply. Pay Rs. 30 p.m. Graduates should state the subjects taken for the degree courses. Applications to reach not later than 20th May, 1942. Forms of applications will be supplied on request.
8231

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, Purchase Branch, Bombay, Shahibaug House, Ballard Estate, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of the Phosphor and Manganese Bronze rounds, white metal under water, steel wire, M. S. sections, etc.

Tender form No. MP|8G|1697 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 2|- per set. Due date of submission of opening of tenders at 4 P. M. on 4th and at 12 noon on 5th May, 1942 respectively.
(8247)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (Purchase Branch), Bombay invites tenders for:—
6,45,000 Faucet Bodies and Caps for Petrol Cans.
TENDER No. P|MP|8D|1899 Faucet.

Price of the tender Form, etc. is Rs. 10|- (Rupees ten) per set and is not refundable. Payment should be made in cash or by money order only to the Controller of Supplies Hararwalla Building, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tenders will be received upto 4 P. M. on 8-5-42.
(8248)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HIRACHAND HIRJI KHETSEY, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted with our clients, the INDIAN HUME PIPE CO., LTD., and SETH WALCHAND HIRACHAND to lease out to them his property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written in certain proportions free from all claims and encumbrances for a term of 99 years.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, residence, use, maintenance, possession, mortgage, equitable mortgage, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 41A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the lease will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered and treated as abandoned.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate, lying and being at Matunga, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 36370 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 108, 473 and 473, New No. 12936, Old Survey No. 13317 and 13320 and New Survey No. 1-2|1042, 1|1046 and 1|1042 and bearing Cadastral S. No. 357 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Old Number 3961, Street No. 1202 and New No. 3965, 3966 and Street No. 1206 and 1207 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage, on or towards the South by the property of Building Construction Co., Ltd., on or towards the East by the property of Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd. and on or towards the West by a passage.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1942.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SANJIT.
Lessee's Attorneys.
(8245)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SULLEMAN HAJI AHMED OOMER, of Bombay Muslim Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with a foundation laid thereon situate, lying and being at Warden Road in the Town, Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1050 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land, which the said larger piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 455 and B|455, New Survey Nos. 1|7133, 7|7131 and 7133 and Cadastral Survey No. 698 part of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and which the said larger piece of land is registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3513(1) part and Street No. 63 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Sulleman Haji Ahmed Oomer, on or towards the West by the property of the said Sulleman Haji Ahmed Oomer, on or towards the South by a private passage and on or towards the North by a private passage.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1942.

DIVECHA & THAKORE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(8238)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BEHRAMJI DOSABHAI BAMJEE, of Bandra has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Examiner Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon known as Dilkush Terrace situate, lying and being at Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, South Salsette and being Plot No. 44, Scheme No. 8, Chapel Road, Bandra, Taluka South Salsette and admeasuring 1015 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the Plot No. 43, Chapel Road, Scheme No. 8 owned by Mr. Valentine Barretto, on or towards the South partly by the property known as "Leslee Villa" Plot No. 45, Chapel Road, Scheme No. 8 and now belonging to M. D. Darbary and Others and partly by another property of the Vendor Behramji Dosabhai Bamjee now sold to Mrs. Philip Fonseca, being City Survey No. 36, on or towards the East partly by another property of the Vendor known as Margaret Villa, City Survey No. 35 and partly by the property bearing City Survey No. 34 belonging to Mrs. Rita I. D'Aguiar and on or towards the West by a public Road (known as Veronica Street).

Dated this 28th day of April, 1942.

MULJEE, PRADHAN & PEREIRA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(8237)

Last 3 Days
BROADWAY
(DADAR)
Daily: 4-15, 7 and 10 P.M.
BOMBAY TALKIES'
BANDHAN
From next Sat.
NATIONAL'S
GARIB
Starring:
ROSE & SURENDRA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain securities belonging to COLONEL RAJA PRITHVI BAHADUR SINGH alias COL. RAJA JAI PRITHVI BAHADUR, of Bajang in Nepal State, residing at the time of his death at Jaya Bhavan Bangalore. ..... Deceased.

MAHARANI KHAGARAJA DEBYESHWARI DEBI, widow of Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh at present residing at Sital Sagar 64, Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-two and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) G. G. MAHADEVIA, For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) K. K. DASTUR, The 28th day of April, 1942. Messrs. SHASTRI & CO., Petitioners' Attorneys.

(8246)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO BUY PROPERTY IN HINDU LOCALITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (INCLUDING 7 GODOWNS, 6 SHOPS AND 46 ROOMS) AT FIRST PANJRAPOLE STREET, BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Mr. G. B. Pandya Attorney for the Plaintiff in High Court Suit No. 341 of 1941 (Vishwasrao Madhavrao Chiplunkar. . . Plaintiff v/s. Dattatraya Madhavrao Chiplunkar and others. . . Defendants) and in pursuance of the Decree dated 17th March, 1942, passed in the said suit, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property on WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, 1942, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the Premises.

Pension and Tax land (cess of which has been redeemed) together with the dwelling house situate at 1st Panjrapole Street, containing 667 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey Register or thereabouts and registered under New No. 368 and New Survey No. 632 and Cadastral Survey No. 2869 of Bhuleshwar Division and present (C) Ward No. 5650 and 5651 (1-2) and 5652 Street Nos. 12 to 18 and bounded on the East, West and South by the property of Bombay Mahajan Panjrapole and on the North by the First Panjrapole Street.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Mr. G. B. Pandya, Attorney for the Plaintiff at his office at Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday only

DEVIL'S BROTHER

A Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Picture. From the famous comic opera by AUBER

Featuring

STAN LAUREL OLIVER HARDY

PRAKASH

Lady Hardinge Rd., Matunga, B.B. Daily: 4, 7, 10. Rates Annas 3, 4, 8, 14

IN ITS 6TH HILARIOUS WEEK NATIONAL'S

Nirdosh

with NALINI JAYWANT

SWASTIK

3, 6 & 9 P.M. (Hindi)

THURSDAY: ZENANA SHOW 12 Noon (Hindi)

also now showing at Prabhat Talkies, Sholapur Mallikarjun Cinema, Hubli and Vasant Talkies, Poona, and Regal Talkies, Dharwar

AURORA

KING'S CIRCLE MATUNGA
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LAST 3 DAYS
Spectacle . . . as mighty as The Measureless Sahara!
RONALD COLMAN
CLAUDETTE COLBERT

UNDER TWO FLAGS

THURS. NIGHT ..T 9 P.M.
SPECIAL FAREWELL SHOW

ARYAMALA

The Popular Tamil Picture.

WATCH FOR—
A Great Social from the
PRAKASH PICTURES'

STATION MASTER

Featuring

PREM ADIB, JAGDISH RATNAMALA, UMAKANT, AMEER KAR NATAKI, JEEVAN, KAUSHALYA, GULAB.

Directed by: C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.

Music by: NAUSHADALI

NEXT CHANGE AT

MINERVA

TALKIES
EVERGREEN RELEASE

HAPPY as Larks:
They sing like Larks!
LEELA AND ASHOK
IN

JHOOLA

BOMBAY TALKIES'
Song-and-Dance Hit
Daily: 2-15, 5-45, 9 p.m.

ROXY

METRO
COMFORTABLY COOL
ESPLANADE ROAD.
TELEPHONE 31045.
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 P. M.
LAST 2 DAYS!

"TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE"

A Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Picture with JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

PIQUENTLY PATHETIC! 4th WEEK
JUSTIFYING THIS PARADOXICAL EXPRESSION!

MALAN

Sunrise Pictures' Super Social
Starring
SHANTA HUBLIKAR, BALWANT SINGH, RATANBAI, JAGDISH ETC.

LAMINGTON

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

CHANGE IN TIMINGS

For the convenience of patrons, the timings of shows of
DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S

"KHAN-DAAN"

AT

NEW WEST END

will be changed as under with effect from
NEXT SATURDAY
Daily (including Sat., Sun. & Holidays)
3, 6 and 9 p.m.
Patrons, Please Note

SUPER

Daily at 4-15, 7, 9-45 p.m.
RANJIT-WADIA Production

RETURN of TOOFAN MAIL

★
Starring
AROON and SHAMIM
Directed by ASPI

13TH WEEK
Prakash Pictures'

BHARAT MILAP

(Hindi)

BHARAT BHET

(Marathi)
2-45, 6 and 9 p.m. (Hindi)

MAJESTIC

Evergreen Release

They're raving over
LALITA PAWAR'S
Matchless Performance in VENUS'

KIRTI

KIRTI

Direction: GUNJAL
3rd Victory Week
Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.

MINERVA

ZANANA SHOW
To-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
The Family Film to delight everyone
MURLI MOVIETONE'S

PYAS

SNEHPRABHA & ISHWARLAL
11th Week of Glory

IMPERIAL

Daily 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

REGAL

at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Betty Grable
VICTOR MATURE—CAROLE LANDIS
in the most EXCITING hit yet—
"I WAKE UP SCREAMING"
20th Century-Fox hit

Also Pandit Jawaharlal's "CALL TO NATION" and latest war news.
NEXT FRIDAY:
"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
Rated by the Motion Picture Academy as "THE BEST PICTURE OF 1941"

DINKAR KAMANNA
Will be honoured for His Grand Performance in 'PAHILA PALNA' at 6-15 P.M. Show Friday 1st May
NEWS HUNS'
'Love and Laff' Hit

PAHILA PALNA

(Many Happy Returns)
Producer:
Baburao Pendharkar
4TH WEEK AT

CENTRAL

Daily 3-30, 6-15, 9 p.m.

ZANANA SHOW
Today at 1 p.m.
AMAR PICTURES' Maiden Hit

KHILAUNA

SNEHPRABHA. PRABHA and JAIRAJ
6th Week at
OPERA HOUSE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.

The Question of the Day:

WHEN WILL THIS WAR END?....

THIS IS THE GREATEST PROBLEM, TO-DAY AMIDST THE WARTORN WORLD . . . .!

FOR ITS DEFINITE ANSWER, AWAIT TO SEE

BHAKTA

Kabir

The Weaver Saint of Philosophic India
: : WHERE? : : WHEN? : :
(E. F. E.)

NATIONAL NEEDS
COME FIRST..... SEE—
Circo's Epic of and for the Nation

APNA GHAR

9th Week at

KRISHNA

Talkies—Dubash Theatre.
3 shows 3 p.m. Marathi
To-day 6 & 9 p.m. HINDI
TOMORROW ZANANA SHOW AT 12 NOON HINDI

REMEMBER!
You are not to miss this
GLORIOUS PICTURE

SHADI

Which has moved Bombay North Since
18th Eighteenth Weeks
Director—JAYANT DESAI
Daily at 4, 6-45, & 9-45 P.M.

CHITRA

Vincent Road, Dadar

PUNJABI FILM
at
DIAMOND TALKIES
(Sandhurst Rd.)
FROM FRI. 1ST MAY

MERA MAH!

in PUNJABI
Starring: MANORAMA of KHAZANCHI Fame
Daily 4-30, 7 & 9-45 p. m.
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays Mat. 2 p. m.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 13, 1998
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 12, 1361
Parsi: Avan 27, 1311
Sunrise: 6-13 a.m Sunset: 6-58 p.m.
Hightide 10-46, 22-50. Lowtide: 4-26, 16-44.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 6 and 9 p.m.
LAMINGTON:—"Malan" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
REGAL—"I Wake Up Screaming" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"Tarzan's Secret Treasure" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Kit Garson" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
NEW WEST-END—"Khandaan" 2-30, 5-45 and 8-45
EXCELSIOR—"Khandaan" 3, 6-15 and 9-30
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
AURORA—"Down Argentine Way" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Kitty Foyle" 4 6-30 and 10
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Khilauna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Society" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Nirdosh" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
SUPER—"The Return of Toofan Mail" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Palna" 3-30 6-15 and 9 p.m.
PLAZA—"Anjan" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
MINERVA—"Kirti" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9-45 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Mud" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3, 6 and 9 p.m

HARIKIRTAN AT MADHAV BAUG: Under the auspices of the Haranath Mission, Bombay, a public Harikirtan will be held by Sjt. Yeshwant Nilkant Kavishwar at Madhav Baug to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION SOCIETY: There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee, to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. in the Girgaon Office of the Society (Stone Building, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: A public meeting for questions and answers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain. All questions are welcome.

B. P RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY: The 26th annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Oscar H. Brown, will preside.

ELECTION OF VILLAGE BENCH AT BHAYNDER: A meeting of the Village Panchayat of Bhaynder was held yesterday, Sarpanch, Mr. J. B. C. Noronha presiding, to elect the Village Bench and the following were elected: 1. Mr. Nandlal Jog Jiwandas Bhayndarwalla, Advocate, (Chairman), 2. Mr. Ladhuram Sujanmal, 3. Mr. Louis C. D'Mello, 4. Gajanan A. Rakvi and 5. Mr. Narayan S. Quinny.

KAJROLKAR FOR WARDHA: Mr. Narayanrao Kajrolkar has left by this evening train to Wardha to attend the annual meeting of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. Mahatma Gandhi is especially going to attend the meeting.

THANA MARATHI GRANTH SANGRAHALAYA: The 49th anniversary of the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Thana, was celebrated on Sunday, under the presidentship of Prof. P. K. Atre. After the annual report was read, Prof. Atre spoke on the modern literature in Marathi.

B.E.S.T. TRAFFIC UNION: A depot meeting of the members of the B.E.S.T. Traffic Union, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 2 p.m. Colaba Depot, near Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., Colaba.

CITY'S HEALTH: The health returns of Bombay during the 17th week of 1942, i.e. the week ended 25th April 1942, were as under:—The total mortality 418 was 3 less than that of the last week and the death-rate registered was 14.7 on the Census population of 1941 which compares favourably with that for the 17th week of 1941 viz. 632 the mortality and 22.1 the death-rate. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 610 and the death-rate 25.9.

DO AWAY WITH THE TIE: The Government of Bombay has decided to allow the staff of all Government offices to attend office during summer without coats or ties. They may also wear shorts if they wish.

EX-R. E. OFFICERS "DEMOLITION" COURSE: Lecture on Wednesday, April 29 6 p.m in the Conference Hall, Electric House, Fort.

P.V.B. PROPAGANDA MEETINGS IN 'G' WARD: Under the auspices of the P. V. B. 'G' (Dadar) Ward, there will be five propaganda meetings at the following places, to-day (Wednesday):—
1. At Sayani Road, Kapad Chawl Compound at 6 p.m
2. At Sayani Road, Ramjan Wadi at 7 p.m.
3. At Sayani Road, Khed Gally, Patra Chawl at 8 p.m.
4. At DeLisle Road, Lower Parel, Kamathi's Chawl at 6 p.m.
5. At DeLisle Road, Lower Parel Koymale's Chawl at 6 p.m.

MEETING OF VOLUNTEERS IN CIRCLE NO. 5 OF WARD 17: A meeting of volunteers of Circle No. 5 Ward No. 17, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Dadar Station and Gokhale Road area, will be held at 9 p.m. in Shri Samartha Vyayam Mandir, Gokhale Road, North. All volunteers are requested to attend.

ON THE AIR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops. 5 Chandabai. 5-15 Karim Khan. 5-35 Iqbal Bano. 6-25 For women. 7-5 Sultana Begam. 7-15 A. Bannerji (vocal). 7-30 Chinese scene (El.) by Nur-ud-Din Ahmed. 7-35 Ashima Bannerji. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Life in Chungking. 8-45 Iqbal Bano. 9-30 B B C News relay 9-45 Pahari geet. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Sultana Begam. 10-15 Karim Khan. 10-30 Iqbal Bano.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Moghubai Kurdikar. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Allauddin. 8-25 Sumati Dharap. 8-40 P. S. Dikshit. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 P. N. Dewoolkar. 12-30 p.m. Bhavgeets. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Songs from the screen. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To morrow. 5-5 P. N. Dewoolkar. 5-25 Allauddin. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 P. S. Dikshit. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Local news and announcements. 6-35 P. S. Dikshit. 6-45 Sumati Dharap. 7 How strong are the Allied Nations?—3. 7-15 P. N. Dewoolkar. 7-30 Allauddin. 7-45 to 7-50 Grow Less Cotton and More Food. Talk in Hindustani by Bansidhar B. Chokhani. 7-50 Instrumental duet. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 to 8-45 The Voice of America. Talk in English by Winston Burdett. Relayed from Delhi. 8-45 to 9 p.m. War Review Topical Talk on Current Political Affairs. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-30 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Allauddin. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Pan Lakshyat Kon Ghete. 2. 10-30 Moghubai Kurdikar.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Moghubai Kurdikar. 8 Violin duet. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Bhajan. 9 Asthai on Hamidi 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5 to 7-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Moghubai Kurdikar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 P. S. Dikshit. 9-20 Sumati Dharap. 9-30 Nells Ash. 9-45 Ignace Jan Paderewski. 10 Chamber music.

ANTI-PAKISTAN DAY FIXED

Savarkar's Appeal To Observe May 10 As Indian Unity Day

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"If the Moslems are allowed to express their demand of vivisection of Hindustnan in open conferences with all vehemence at their command, the Hindus also must have the freedom of speech and association to express their determination to defend the unity and integrity of Hindustnan, their motherland and holy land."

Thus observes Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in the course of a circular issued to all Hindu Mahasabha branches, asking them to observe May 10 as the 'Anti-Pakistan Day' and the "Independence Day" throughout India.

Mr. Savarkar adds: "Let your meetings be well protected but non-aggressive. Let your language be restrained but firm. Let your actions speak more effectively than your words."

Concluding Mr. Savarkar says; "Inasmuch as the Hindu Mahasabha has declared its willingness to guarantee all legitimate safeguards regarding the freedom of worship, language, script, etc., to every citizen of India irrespective of caste or creed, it goes without saying that we owe no special grudge to any minority in any aggressive spirit. The Parsees, the Christians, the Jews are actually most amiably disposed towards the Hindus and responsive to national aspirations regarding the freedom and indivisibility of India. It is the Muslim minority alone which is insisting on breaking up Indian unity and demanding Pakistan states altogether independent of the Central Indian Government."

Mr. Savarkar explains the various causes leading to the decision of the Hindu Mahasabha to observe May 10 as the Independence Day. "It was on the 10th of May 1857," he says, "that Hindusthan declared most emphatically and actually for the first time her will to achieve absolute political independence of India from our present enslavement. Our methods and means to-day have undergone a change and to suit the circumstances are limited to constitutional and peaceful agitation. But our ideal, aim and object remain unchanged—the achievement of Swarajya, absolute political independence of Hindusthan."—United Press.

Alleged Preferential Treatment To Anglo-Indian Evacuees

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

In the course of a statement to the "United Press", Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, refers to the complaint made by Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru and Mr. A. M. Dam, members of the Central Standing Evacuation Committee, in regarding the preferential treatment given to the Anglo-Indian evacuees from Burma, and characterises this discrimination as "scandalous even from the humanitarian point of view."

The Mahasabha President further states that Mr. Dam who was elected to the Central Assembly from Assam on the Hindu Mahasabha ticket carries with him the confidence of the Mahasabha and that his report about the plight of Indian refugees in Burma represents the view of the Mahasabha. The very fact, adds Mr. Savarkar, that Pandit Kunzru and Mr. Dam accompanied the Hon. Mr. M. S. Aney Overseas Member to the Government of India in this inspection tour, gives only additional weight to their joint report.—United Press.

Tibbia College Results

Result of the annual examination of Tibbia College for the year 1941-42:

FINAL YEAR.
First Division. No. 2 6.
Second Division. No. 15 1 8 7 28 13 17 18 12 16 5 11.
Third Division. No. 9 3 10 4.

INTERMEDIATE
First Division. No. 32 29
Second Division. No. 33 30

III YEAR.
First Division. No. 22 26
Second Division. No. 27 23 43
Third Division. No. 24 25

1ST YEAR
First Division. No. 39
Second Division. No. 40 45 39 46
Third Division. No. 36 35 34.

KEY FOUND: A key of a Bullion Exchange Safe is found. The owner is requested to approach with satisfactory proofs to receive the same the Secretary, Shree Bombay Cloth Market Servants' Welfare Association, 56-58, Champa Gulli, between 9 to 10.30 a.m and 9 to 10-30 p.m.

An allotment of Rs. 18,700 has been sanctioned by the Bombay Government for the construction of the Uksadgaon-Darewadi road in the Ahmednagar District as a scarcity measure.

SCIENCE ATTACKS FEVER MENACE

Many people get through fever only to fall victims to its after-effects. The reason has been investigated and explained by doctors. The temperature the headaches, the aches and pains, are all due to one cause—fever poisons circulating in the bloodstream. These poisons attack, and weaken your muscles and your nerves.

To repair that damage you must have good food But probably the fever poisons have weakened your stomach, and you can't take solid food. Specialists have found that Horlicks is light enough not to strain the feeblest digestion and contains all the elements necessary for rebuilding flesh and nerves. Horlicks pours new strength into the body, and shortens convalescence.

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H. 2573

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Respect of Other Men

Unless two pints of bile juice flow daily from your liver into your bowels, your food decays in your bowels. This poisons your whole body. You get yellow tongue, yellow skin, pimples, dull eyes, bad breath, bad taste, gas, dizziness, headache. You have become an ugly-looking, foul-smelling, sour-thinking person. Everybody wants to run from you.

Laxatives can't help, for they only move out the tail end of your bowels and that doesn't take away the decayed poison.

Only a free flow of your bile juice will stop this decay poison in your bowels. The one mild vegetable medicine which starts a free flow of your bile juice is Carter's Little Liver Pills. No calomel in Carter's. Only fine, mild, vegetable extracts. If you would bring back your personal charm, start taking Carter's Little Liver Pills according to directions today.

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The Bombay Chronicle

EVACUATION SCANDALS

The scandals about evacuating Indians from Burma, as pointed out by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, are amply endorsed by the statement issued by Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru and Mr. A. M. Dam. Both these latter are members of the Central Standing Evacuation Committee and had the advantage of visiting the evacuation camps in the company, and at the invitation, of Mr. Aney, Member-in-Charge of the Indian Overseas Department. They state that "the story of the dangers and hardships which the Indian refugees from Burma have had to face owing to the hostility of the Burmans and the incompetence, indifference or carelessness of the local officials in Burma, is heart-rending", but they propose to confine their attention mainly to their difficulties after reaching Tammu in Assam near the frontier. But the hardships of the evacuees on Indian soil are distressing enough in all conscience and in some respects perhaps more humiliating. After going through "nerve-racking" experiences in Burma for days on end these wretched evacuees expected consideration and sympathy once they touched the soil of their motherland. But what was in store for them was only the unsympathetic attitude of the evacuation officers and the harshness of the police. Messrs. Kunzru and Dam state: "It appears that the Indian refugees are treated in such a way as to humiliate them and make them feel that they belong to an inferior race. We were told that the refugees were beaten by the police and sometimes by the evacuation officer at Waksu himself. These complaints made by persons of all classes which we have no reason to regard as untrue, reveals a state of affairs which has aroused justifiable resentment throughout the country." This is, indeed, an intolerable position and ought to be seriously considered by the Congress and other political bodies. The Working Committee has drafted a comprehensive resolution dealing with the question which, we have no doubt, will be adopted by the A. I. C. C.

Racial Discrimination

The evacuees' hardships are distressing enough but they are made more so by the racial discrimination against Indians. For some time one of the two roads available for evacuation was reserved for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Anglo-Burmans. Later the discrimination was disguised and the road was made available only to men of "social position", their selection being dependent on the Evacuation Officer, who was invariably a European. As regards evacuation by air, official statements made in the Indian Legislature gave the impression that half the arrivals by air were usually Indian. But Messrs. Kunzru and Dam are "surprised to learn that the proportion of Indians among the persons evacuated to India by air is very small". Pandit Jawaharlal says about the air route: "Very few were brought over this way and those few who came had to pay heavily, while others were transported free or almost free. Now many more Indians are brought over and a certain latitude in payment allowed, according to the evacuee's financial condition. Some are flown over free. On the day I visited Dibrugarh, nearly 600 evacuees arrived there from Myitkayina. Of these about three hundred were Indians, the rest mostly Anglo Burmans". It is not known whether the percentage of Indians on Pandit Jawaharlal's visit to Dibrugarh was an instance of the "desire to show off" which he noticed in every camp he visited. The question of discrimination must be more closely investigated by local leaders in Assam.

What Has Aney To Say?

The hardships inflicted on Indians even in the camps on Indian soil are mainly due to the appointment of non-Indian Officers in command of the camps. The remarks of Messrs. Kunzru and Dam on this point are revealing. They say:

"We were surprised to find that at every camp to which we went from Dimapur to Heirok and Pallel, the commandants and their principal assistants were Europeans, mostly planters. We were told that the officers at the other camps also were Europeans. The services of three Indian Deputy Collectors and two non-officials have been placed at the disposal of the Administrator-General, but so far these men are only working in subordinate capacities. Not a single camp has been placed under an Indian. Every superior officer, whether military or civil, and every Camp Commandant throughout the area we visited, is British".

Could it be that the authorities made attempts to secure Indians for relief work and failed to get competent ones? Messrs. Kunzru and Dam say on this point:

"We feel that hardly any attempt has been made by the authorities at any stage to employ Indian agency in any responsible capacity. Indeed, so far as we know, every effort has been made to recruit Britishers even on large salaries, although the work to be done by them was not at all heavy. Even begin with the services of such Indian Associations, as the Marwari Relief Society and Ramkrishna Mission, could have been utilized".

There cannot be the least justification for the complete exclusion of Indians from the posts of camp commandants and their principal assistants. We agree with Messrs. Kunzru and Dam that "in this matter, as in some others connected with evacuation we are paying the penalty of our political subjection". We would like to know what Mr. Aney has to say on all these findings and what he proposes to do about these increasing evacuation scandals.

Danger To India

In his broadcast on Monday evening, the Governor of Madras explained that early in April the Government "had good reason to believe that there was a direct threat of invasion to the Madras coast and Madras city. Happily this threat did not materialise". His Excellency also gave the impression that, while this danger is not altogether over, it is no longer as serious as before. We also believe that although India is considerably more vulnerable than Australia, the threat to Madras is less serious than it is to, say, Colombo.

But the threat does exist. As Reuter's naval correspondent says, the opinion in London is that the Japanese fleet which disappeared from the Indian Ocean three weeks ago has presumably gone to Port Blair or Singapore to refuel and that "when this routine operation is completed, it is reasonable to suppose that they will renew their westward thrust which is believed to an essential part of Japan's plans." This thrust, however, can be met, whether it is directed against Madras or Ceylon, with a striking force of aircraft and a mobile and well equipped, if small, army as General Wavell assured India the other day. Are India and Ceylon getting both? Let us hope so. At the same time let us confess that we cannot help wondering why Anglo-American bombers based on India are so inactive.

Japan's Worry

The Australian Air Minister, Mr Drakeford, has good reason to ridicule Japan's claim of control of the northern Australian skies. The new position in that theatre of air war is illustrated by the fate of the latest Japanese attempt to raid Port Darwin. 24 bombers and nine "O" fighters tried the raid. No fewer than 8 bombers and three fighters were certainly destroyed by the defenders without any loss to themselves. A later Japanese raid, too, has failed though the losses were less heavy. All this is a far cry from the first raids on Port Darwin! The situation has altered radically. And it is now the Japanese who are faced with serious problems on the Australian front. With the loss of air superiority to the Allies the security and sustenance of their advance posts in New Guinea, New Britain and Timor are threatened. To defend them they must try to secure air superiority which can only be achieved with reinforcements on a scale that will seriously weaken their other fronts. The Australian War Minister has rightly warned against complacency, but it does remain a fact that the situation is steadily growing more serious for Japan than for Australia.

Frankly Speaking

Nazi Brutalities

Another communication has been addressed by M. Molotov about fresh atrocities committed by the Germans in occupied Russia. The details which he had given in his earlier note some months ago were themselves revolting enough. The fresh instances make the picture even more harrowing. Nor are Nazi barbarities confined to Russia alone. Every occupied country in Europe, western and eastern, is undergoing the horrors of Nazi bestiality, the worst sufferers being Yugoslavia and Greece. But while revolting and shocking, they are not surprising. Brutalisation of human beings, blood lust, terror and torture constitute the very spring-source of the Nazi philosophy. The regime derives its sustenance from bloody crimes, that is why, it is to be feared, the Nazis will resort to worse brutalities as their troubles increase.

East Asiatic "New Order"

Japan, the Japanese claim, has drawn the sword not so much for conquest as to establish a new order in east Asia whereunder the peoples of the countries concerned will be freed from slavery. This, of course, is what the Nazis have been doing in Europe and every occupied country is a living example of the European "New Order". The point is that the Japanese disciples of the Nazis have lost no time in giving practical demonstrations of their "New Order". For instance, here is a report, be it noted, from Berlin:

"Longer working hours for the native population of Java have been decreed from April 29, the Japanese Emperor's birthday, says the German Radio. The population will be deprived of the mid-day break to which it was accustomed."

So much for Japanese sympathy for "natives" of Java. By the way, the choice of the Emperor's birthday for this order adds to the cynical irony of Japan's protestations.

Wanted Explanation

The Bengal Government's order virtually suppressing the Bengali paper "Yugantar" and the sudden withdrawal of the order only four days after are signs of a panicky state of mind. The same must be said of the order, served on the "Star of India", the well-known organ of the Muslim League, suspending its publication for one week for publishing an objectionable article on April 20. We fail to see anything in the issue of that date which can be said to be prejudicial to war effort so as to justify the use of the Defence of India Rules. If it took the Government nearly a week to make up their mind about the offence they might well have given the paper the benefit of doubt. That the paper is often very inconvenient to the Government is quite understandable. But one cannot believe that such a paper can be guilty of publishing anything prejudicial to war effort, unless they believe that any strong criticism of Government must necessarily be prejudicial. It appears from the criticism of the Government's action by the Indian Journalists' Association that they had not previously consulted the local Press Advisory Committee. The Government owe an explanation to the public. They should not bring their use of Defence of India Rules into contempt.

Late Sir Abdulla Haroon

The death by heart-failure of Sir Abdulla Haroon removes a well-known figure from the public life of India. Sir Abdulla Haroon came into prominence during the days of the Khilafat agitation in which he took an important part. He was for many years a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. He was, as Mr. Jinnah says, one of the strongest pillars of the Muslim League and rendered great services not only to the Mussalmans of Sind but also to Muslim India as a whole.

Release The Leaders

It is to be hoped that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Dewan of Travancore, will generously respond to the appeal of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Vice-President, All-India States' People's Conference to release Mr. P. J. Pillay and Mr. G. Ramachandran, the two leaders of the State Congress, who were recently imprisoned for holding a prohibited meeting. The meeting was in connection with the All-India States' People's Day, the celebration of which was suggested by Dr. Pattabhi. That celebration was meant only to assert the rights of the States' people for participation in the Constituent Assembly. For the Dewan to have prohibited such a meeting was a gross misuse of power. It was clear then and has since been made clearer still that the meeting was not intended to be a starting point for renewed agitation for constitutional reforms. It will be well for the Dewan to realise that needless exercise of power may provoke the very agitation which he seeks to avoid.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

A Frank Appreciation

(By Dr. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA)

In the course of an "Invitation" contributed to a forthcoming publication entitled "Jawaharlal Nehru: The Man And His Ideas" by Y. G. Krishnamurti Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya observes:

Jawaharlal is an exceptional personage in every way for there are few who are the sons of great men, that have become great themselves and great not decades after the demise of the father but great before his very eyes, indeed, great as his very successor, to the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress. When we remember how Jawaharlal received his education in England, we can understand two things in particular namely, his wide outlook, though of the western type, and his partiality for youngmen who have likewise received their education in Europe or America—a partiality which he not only does not conceal, in the choice of his colleagues and collaborators but which he reveals in his treatment of the 'indigenous stuff' here. In his laborious habits and love of thoroughness lies the secret of his success, even as in his intense sincerity of purpose and readiness for sacrifice, lies the secret of his popularity. With his acquaintances he is reserved to a degree, with his friends he is intimate and hearty. To the stranger he is courteous, to a colleague he can be rude. His intense excitability and "unbalanced emotionalism" account for his rapid decisions and his firm adherence to them. Seldom does he take a suggestion from others and not seldom does he brush them aside with contempt. He is supremely conscious of his talents which are undoubtedly of a high order, and, therefore he evinces the superiority complex which springs natural to him for he is superior to many, but there lurks somewhere in him an inferiority complex as well—he would not like to be considered inferior even to Gandhi. Latterly he has not accepted the drafts prepared by his 'Bapu' but almost every resolution has been drafted by himself—as the public can well judge.

* * *

Jawaharlal begins his discussions with thunder,—abuses every body about him, curses the temperament of his countrymen, criticises Gandhi's religio-ethical rhodomontade, speaks about Russia, Spain and China, and creates the disturbance that a crocodile causes in thigh deep waters when its prey on whom it has a firm hold makes a gentle attempt to escape from its grip. It is all slush and mud, eddies and whirlpools, splashing and beating. Presently Jawaharlal calms down, and chooses a concrete victim for his vehement diatribes. The day is over, the night is a busy one. The midnight oil burns, the midnight current runs on, till the early hours of the morning and a fine crisp, scintillating, effulgent draft is ready which is an essay on the distempers and dangers of the day. Till lately, however, it looks as though there has been an agreement between him and his 'Bapu' that he should allow 'Bapu' to do what he likes, while 'Bapu' should leave him free to say what he likes. "I am sorry I can't oblige Lord Stanely"—said Jawaharlal once. "Gentlemen, you have been too long here, get out", said he recently. These ejaculation are perfectly compatible with a loyal support of a well-reasoned Congress resolution.

* * *

One could not know what view Jawahar held on war resistance. Was it non-embarrassing individual civil disobedience? Or was it pacifist policy or pure non-violence or mass civil disobedience—and no damned nonsense? But on all vital occasions, he was content to trot along the path marked out for him by Gandhi. Only during the visit of Sir Stafford Cripps. Jawaharlal has chalked out a course—all his own. Indeed, he had not seen Gandhi after his release in December 41—until a formal meeting of the Working Committee summoned him to Wardha. He was not keen on Wardha as the venue of the A.I.C.C. in January 1942. He considered Wardha a sleepy hollow in which is ensconced this philopher—Gandhi with half a dozen attendants who could never see beyond their nose or at the most beyond their toes.

The fact is that he was too forward for Gandhi but was unwilling to cut himself adrift from his care, tutelage and guidance, as others had chosen to do. All this is proof of his intense struggle to remain loyal to the Congress and reconcile that loyalty with his own restlessness, his dynamic energy, the broad sweeps and wide curves through which his mind moves. For all the world, he would not be a recalcitrant.

When it came, however, to Sir Stafford Cripps's visit, Jawaharlal has departed from the customary personal loyalties. Though C. R. and he do not agree on the details of deviation, both of them have pursued a common course and have been helpful to one another. C. R. is comparatively a moderate before Jawaharlal, for 'C. R.' is the intellect and Jawaharlal is the emotion or shall we say 'C. R.' is heat and Jawahar the light? If any single person can claim the credit for having kept the national demand of India on a high pedestal and platform, it is Jawaharlal and none else. Gandhi did doubtless accept Independence in 1929. But Jawaharlal had forced it to the front in 1927 in Madras. At the All-Parties' Conference in Lucknow it was Jawaharlal that had drafted an Independence pledge and formed an Independence League and struck a note out of tune with his father's at the Conference itself and thereafter as well. It was under his presidentship that the Independence Flag who hoisted at 12 midnight on the 31st December, 1929. From that day to this, it must be said to the glory of Jawaharlal that he had kept the flag flying. Cripps came and we witness a strange but reluctant reconciliation to the preamble of the Cripps' proposals. On this question of Independence there is a real irony of fate in the reversed attitudes of Gandhi and Jawaharlal. We all know how if Defence had been satisfactorily transferred to an Indian Member, the Working Committee would have been agreeable to some kind of settlement. At any rate, whatever amendments might have been proposed to the clauses on non-accession and States' people, there is no reference anywhere in the spate of literature that has grown up around the Cripps' Mission to any proposal of a change in the preamble which relates to the status of India. That is to say, Dominion Status with the right to secede is not demurred to. But what does Gandhi say? From the fall of France (June, 1940) Gandhi has adhered to complete Independence.

The vision of Gandhi is a complete circle with its centre in India and the circle is not intersected by other circles. The larger world is only a larger circle—but one concentric with the smaller. Not so Jawaharlal's. His circle is intersected by the circle of Spain, of China, of America and of Russia whose centres, however, are eccentric with that of India. Hence, it is that the vision suffers from want of focus. Other images blur the picture of India formed on the retina. There is diplopia, and this alone must account for the little variation on the question of complete Independence.

* * *

Jawahar is 52. It is time that he grew sober like most men who reach that age. To those that have known him for the past quarter of a century, there is, one must admit readily, visible in him a world of change. He has grown Indian every cell and every fibre without losing his wider outlook. He is proud of his Hindu tradition without losing kinship with the Muslim and the Jew, the Christian and the Parsi. There is also a certain awareness of his being a Brahmin but he remembers it only to feel the call to service and sacrifice the more. His Communism and Socialism have all been Indianized in accordance with his own message to the socialist conference held at Faizpur "Communism minus violence" that is what we want, said he and that is 'Gandhism', said I. All these years, however, of intense 'susrusha' of Gandhi and 'samparka' with him have not made him a Satyagrahi. If any biographer has recorded his exploits at public meetings from Tinnivelli to Peshawar and from Karachi to Sylhet, the list would make one feel aghast. The wonder is that people have suffered them all—not without secret resentment or open retaliation on occasions, but that every sufferance proves his widespread and unprecedented popularity,—amongst the politicans of the day. "Why should I not lose my temper?" he asks boyishly. "Because you must look elegant and not put on a funeral face or a castor oil countenance" I answer. "Why should I be humble—I don't understand humility"? he adds. "Because humility irradiates character" is the answer. All sacrifice shines to greater advantage and all service bears better fruit when anger is subdued and humility is cultivated.

* * *

It must, however, be said to the credit of Jawaharlal that his repentance is immediate and sincere and his reparations are whole-hearted and handsome, though there is little guarantee that history will not repeat itself the very next moment. He is aware of his shortcomings and that is the surest guarantee that one day he will turn a new leaf in his book of character. But when all is said and done, the fact remains that Jawaharlal is a politician—not a saint or philosopher, loves the good things of the world, but under no circumstances, places pleasure before duty or self before country. He is thus inured to the severities of a hard life, can travel third class, sleep on the naked earth, walk up miles of distance and live on a poor fare. Gandhi and Jawaharlal are poles apart in structure, faith and philosophy. Yet they have worked together for twenty-one years, agreeing to differ, differing in their agreement, —which has been made possible only by the sense of proportion, perspective and propriety observed by each in dealing with the other and both in dealing with the rest of the world. On one occasion Jawahar cartigated his colleagues as rubber stamps. "Yes" was the retort—"there are many rubber stamps and at least one punching machine amongst us." The fact is that Gandhi is a philosopher and prophet. Jawaharlal is a politician and man of the world. Yet Gandhi is the inspiration and Jawaharlal is the instrument.

It is thus that the affinity of Jawaharlal, the politician, to Gandhi should be explained. Everyone knows that they are as fire and water, but in that very opposites the real affinity abides. If Jawaharlal analyses, Gandhi synthetizes. If Jawaharlal, the politician, soars high, Gandhi broadens the base and balances his centre of gravity. If Jawaharlal, the politician, is for speed, Gandhi is for volume. Gandhi and Jawahar meet as the Ganga and the Yamuna meet, the one with its limpid waters of non-violence and the other with its turbid contents of passion and rage, anger and outburst, but both run aside of each other only for a while and soon merge into each other so as to combine breadth and depth with height, science with philosophy, material with spiritual and —shall we say?—"violence" with "non-violence."

AMBEDKAR'S CHARGE AGAINST HINDUISM

"It Is Based On Inequality"

Speaking at Kamgar Maidan meeting Dr. Ambedkar said:—

"When I started on my public career and long thereafter I considered that for good or for evil we were part of the Hindu society.

I thought for long that we could rid the Hindu society of its evils and get the Depressed Classes incorporated into it on terms of equality. That motive inspired the Mahad Chaudar Tank Satyagrana and the Nasik Temple Entry Satyagraha. With that object we burned the Manu Smriti and performed mass thread ceremonies. Experience has taught me better. I stand to-day absolutely convinced that for the Depressed Classes there can be no equality among the Hindus because on inequality rest the foundations of Hinduism

We no longer want to be part of the Hindu society.

What then are we to do? We shall decide that at a suitable time. For the moment I only want to make it clear that we can not be part of the Hindu society in any circumstances. We want to be partners in running the government of this country. We want partition of political rights. Our political rights must be recognised distinctly from those of the Hindus separately.

If the Hindus are prepared to recognise those rights I am ever ready to join them in the common struggle for the freedom of the country."

NO HERO-WORSHIP, PLEASE

Calmly but emphatically said Dr. Ambedkar: "You have been celebrating my birthday for some 15 years past. I have never attended them. I have always been opposed to them. You have celebrated my golden jubilee now; let that be enough. Let there be no more celebrations.

The reason: "Over-regard for leaders saps self-confidence of the masses, leaves them helpless when left leaderless in hour of trial or when led by unscrupulous leaders."

"One great reason for the downfall of the Hindu society and the perpetuation of its degraded position," said the doctor, "is the injunction of Krishna that whenever in difficulties they should look out for his "avatar" (incarnation) to redeem them from the slouch of despondency, That has made the Hindu community helpless in face of calamity.

I don't want you to follow such a ruinous teaching. I don't want you to be dependent on any single personality for your salvation. Your salvation must lie in your own hands, through your own efforts."

"BREAK MAY BE AVERTED"

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

Reports here suggest that Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar at this afternoon's session of the Congress Working Committee indicated inflexible determination to stick to the decisions embodied in the Madras Congress Legislature Party's resolutions.

These resolutions, Maulana Azad, the Congress President and others have made clear, are at variance with Congress policy.

The conflict involved is considered serious but not irreconcilable and a break may be averted.—A.P.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

BERLIN, April 27.

Longer working hours for the native population of Java have been decreed from April 29, the Japanese Emperor's birthday, says the German radio. The population will be deprived of the mid-day break to which it was accustomed.—Reuter.

* * *

According to an American columnist, "India looms as the key to the war in the east."

But why worry? It's in the safe keeping of the British War Cabinet.

* * *

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru and Mr. A. M. Dam have published the conclusions of their inquiry regarding the "evacuation problem."

Our own conclusion from these conclusions is that both these gentlemen should be interned under the Defence of India Rules.

The case against them is clear and convincing. They have sought gravely to prejudice the war efforts of officials and planters in Assam.

In short they have behaved patriotically and, therefore, criminally, like Indians while there is a serious war on.

* * *

BOMBAY BEAT ALLIED FORCES

—Headline.

Good heavens!!!

* * *

According to an agency message, the Raja of Mahmudabad has resigned his membership of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University "as a protest against the present administration of the University."

Doesn't he welcome the Doctorate which the University has resolved to present to the Quaid-e-Azam?

* * *

Lord Simon believes that the Fuehrer is planning a new purge.

It only remains for his direct successors at the Foreign Office, Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Halifax, to add their corroboration and we will be convinced.

For there are no three men who are greater authorities on the minds and methods of European and Asiatic Nazis and Fascists than these ex-Foreign Secretaries of the "Realistic" period.

* * *

"WHAT HIT ME?"

Japan Dazed By Air Raids

—Headlines.

Well, speaking in confidence, we, too, are somewhat dazed. And we are still asking the question: "What Hit Japan?"

* * *

A well-known Paris bookshop cleared all books from its window and replaced them with enormous portraits of the two Dictators between which a very small volume of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" was put.

After several days the Germans discovered the "display" and closed the shop.

NO TRUCK WITH "C. R.'S" PROPOSAL

"Disrupting National Solidarity", Says Munshi

Mr. K. M. Munshi, former Home Minister of Bombay, in a statement on the recent Madras Congress Legislature Party's resolutions says:

"For two days last week-end Nationalist India was shaken to its foundation by the resolutions passed by some of the members of the Congress Party. They were so unexpected and to many actually stunning.

"It cannot be denied that the resolutions were the result of a sense of frustration which has come over many politicians in India with a live sense of the realities. The manner in which at successive stages the Congress has preferred ideally correct positions too immediate but limited power in face of impending danger to the country, was likely to lead to no other result.

In this case, however, the attempt to return to realities was by accepting complete and unequivocal surrender to reactionary forces both in Britain and India.

"The high position which Mr. C. Rajagopalachari occupies has led the country to impose considerable restraint on its criticism on this action. His sincerity is beyond question. It is equally beyond question that there is high jubilation among the enemies of Nationalist India.

"The solid fact however, remains that the Congress and the whole country have turned down the proposal. The emergence of these resolutions at this stage will array the whole country against any proposal to disrupt its national integrity."

MUSLIM NATIONAL FRONT FUND

Jinnah's Appeal For Generous Contribution

DELHI, April 26.

In a special appeal to the rich to contribute generously and speedily to the Muslim National Fund, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League, expresses satisfaction over the good response his appeal had specially from the poor and is glad to announce that during the last four weeks alone total contributions have amounted to Rs. 1,25,808. Mr. Jinnah declares that he wants Rs. 10,00 000 at once.

Br. LABOUR ATTACK ON INDIA OFFICE & AMERY

Demand For Ending Deadlock By Continuing Negotiations

SCHUSTER URGES 'KEEP DOOR OPEN' POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

of Government suitable for the future in India had tended to become more definitely crystallised and especially the idea of two separate Indias, which even two years ago was little more than a vague vision of certain extremists, had come to be a definite and accepted programme of the most powerful Muslim political organisation.

There were, of course, other factors in the situation. But these were the principal ones which increased the difficulties of obtaining any general understanding among the Indian peoples.

BR. GOVT.'S OBJECTIVE

"It was the need for a clarification of the situation and for consolidation of Indian opinion in a favourable direction that impelled the British Government to decide that some positive steps must be taken and taken quickly. The British Government's objective and hope was that we might use these very difficulties to bring together all the main leaders of Indian opinion for the double purpose of solving India's future and reinforcing her defence against the invader threatening her shores.

To accomplish this, two things were necessary. First, to give a clear, unequivocal promise regarding the future; second, to address an invitation to various communal and political sections of Indian opinion to come together on the Viceroy's Executive Council for the immediate prosecution of war in India.

"This invitation would have to be made upon the basis of the offer regarding the future status of India. In the circumstances of the communal situation in India at the present time, it must be borne in mind that the future is inevitably linked with the present. I am confident that no mere temporary arrangements could have been reached without some exposition of our future intentions. Had we attempted to deal only with the present, we should immediately have been met with the demand for a clarification regarding the future.

GANDHIJI'S ARTICLE CITED

Difficulty of the communal situation has recently been emphasised by Mr. Gandhi in an article in the "Harijan" of April 19, where he makes the following statement:

"The attainment of independence is impossible until we have solved the communal tangle We will never tackle this problem so long as either or both parties think independence will or can come without any solution of the tangle."

Two Solutions

THERE ARE TWO WAYS OF SOLVING WHAT HAS ALMOST BECOME INSOLUBLE—THE ROYAL WAY OF NON-VIOLENCE OR THE WAY OF VIOLENCE".

"The British Government also had to deal with certain definite and often conflicting demands voiced by various leaders of important sections of Indian opinion. The Congress was known to have demanded repeatedly independence for India and Constituent Assembly which should devise the new constitution for the Indian People and perhaps the most important of all a single Indian Government for the whole of India, British India and Indian States together.

LEAGUE DEMAND

The Muslim League on the other hand, had adopted as the main plank of its programme the demand for Pakistan—a territory made up of that rather vague congeries of areas in which Muslims are in majority. The more dispersed but still important minority of the Depressed Classes desired specific protection against adverse effect of the Caste System while the Sikhs, that brave fighting race (cheers) who have done and are doing so much to help Britain in the Defence of India, desire some form of protection against majority rule by another community.

"There were many other minorities, religious, racial or social, who equally asked for special treatment either along lines of that already accorded under the 1935 Act or upon some more generous scale. Then outside British India were the Princes and other peoples, some Princes having special Treaty Rights arising in many cases over a century ago. But the whole under the paramountcy of the King Emperor.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS

Among these conflicting claims it was necessary for the British Government to attempt to lay down some method whereby the Indian people could determine their own future—a method that would be acceptable to as many shades of opinion as possible. It was, of course, wholly consistent with the whole trend of earlier declarations that if all sections of Indian opinion could agree upon some alternative method of self-determination, there would be no difficulty regarding its acceptance by the British Government.

CHARGE AGAINST BR. GOVT.

But in the past when it has been left to the Indian communities to agree upon some manner of deciding their future, the British Government had been accused of relying upon the impossibility of agreement in order to perpetuate their own domination over India. It was, therefore, necessary to devise a scheme whereby the refusal of a large minority to co-operate would not hold up the majority in their demand for self-Government.

"So much for considerations upon which that part of the draft declaration dealing with the future constitution of India was based and which resulted in the form in which it was made before the Indian leaders and in which appears now in the White Paper The second part of the Draft Declaration was to deal with the immediate period before the new constitution could come into being. It was left in vague and general terms but subject to one vital and precise reservation. The reason for this form was it was desired to leave open for discussion the way in which participation by Indian leaders in the Councils of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations—to use the words of the document—could be made most effective and immediate. A single express reservation was as to the Defence and I shall return to that point in detail since it was one of the difficulties which arose during my discussions in Delhi.

HIS TALKS WITH LEADERS

Let me now say a word as to the manner of conducting these discussions. I was most anxious that there should be no suspicion whatever that the British Government were handpicking those, whom I saw and consequently I asked the main organisations themselves to appoint those they wished to meet me.

"This they did and they mostly expressed the wish that I should not interview any other than those of their Working Committees (laughter). Certain individuals I did see such as Mr. Gandhi Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Jayakar, the present or past Prime Ministers of all provincial governments, governors and lastly but by no means least members of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Indeed it was to this latter body, I first disclosed details of the draft declaration immediately upon by arrival in India; and after seeing them each one individually it was to the same body I first announced the failure of the agreement.

TRIBUTES TO INDIAN PRESS

The British Government are fully aware of the service that has been done by the members of the Viceroy's Executive and especially by those Indians who have represented the interests of their peoples in that body. For that reason, I considered it necessary to go first and last to them. As the House knows, I kept the Draft Declaration from publication for the first week of my stay in Delhi in order that during that period I might submit it to all principal Indian representative leaders personally. It then became clear that its contents were becoming generally known and it was considered better that it should be published and this was done. The Indian Press were both helpful and fair in that they gave the fullest publicity to all I said to them in Press Conferences while of course expressing their own views often very forcibly.

It is worthy of note that the skilful and analytical minds of the Indians sometimes lead them to seek out and emphasise every point as to which there may be doubt or as to which there may be disagreement while they are apt to pass over points as to which there is agreement. This sometimes gives an appearance of much more keen and concentrated opposition than in fact exists On the fundamental vital facts of their self-government and their self-determination, there was, I believe no single case of disagreement not excluding representatives of the European community whom I saw twice, disagreement came upon the way in which self-determination should be exercised and upon the transitory provision for the Government of India until the new constitution could come into force.

"LEGACY OF THE PAST"

It must always be remembered that the one legacy of the past is the unwillingness of any considerable section of Indian opinion to accept any British offer unless the offer was also accepted by at least one of the two principal bodies—the Congress and the Muslim League. The state of internal opinion is such that unless there is to be a large measure of acceptance of an offer no minority cares to lay itself open to the accusation of being the creature of British Imperialism. It was therefore to be anticipated—and we did anticipate—that there would either be general acceptance or general rejection of the Draft Declaration.

ORIGIN OF HIS MISSION

Before I pass to particular matters around which discussions developed, I must make clear one other matter relating to the negotiations. When I was sent to India by the War Cabinet, I was given full authority to arrive at settlement within the terms of the Draft Declaration. Its essentials had to be maintained—a matter which I myself regarded, as of importance as it was the one and only way in which endless discussion could be avoided. But I alone was responsible for what was put forward to Indian leaders by way of explanation and amplification of the details in the Draft. I naturally maintained the closest contact with the Viceroy. We met in fact every night during my stay and discussed the progress of events. I also maintained close contact with the Commander-in-Chief. Both were most helpful but the responsibility for what was done was mine not theirs. There was a tendency in some Indian quarters to suggest that they were responsible for the difficulties over Defence. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is perhaps one other person to whom I should refer to avoid any misunderstanding since his name has been somewhat bandied about in the press.

NO QUESTION OF U.S. INTERVENTION

It so happened by coincidence that while I was in New Delhi the Economic Mission arrived from the United States headed by Col. Louis Johnson representing directly in that matter President Roosevelt. He was entertained by the Viceroy on his first arrival and while he was there, one of the Congress Leaders asked to see him. After consulting Viceroy and in accordance with the latter's advice, he saw Pandit Nehru and in a most helpful conversation ascertained what at that time seemed to be the difficulties in the way of a settlement. I also called upon Col. Johnson by way of courtesy on his arrival and gave him as accurate a picture of the situation as I could. Thereafter at my suggestion and in accordance with his own personal desire to be of any assistance, he could, he had other interviews of great help in clarifying the situation. At no time did he act otherwise than in a purely personal capacity and he, like two or three of my good Indian friends merely did his best to give what help he could. I am personally most grateful to him and I am sure the Congress leaders are similarly so. But I wish to make it abundantly clear that there was no question of American intervention but only the personal help of a very able and pleasant American citizen.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE

Let me now come to the difficulties that arose. These were mostly concentrated into my discussions and correspondence with the Congress leaders.

The Muslim League did not deliver me their objections until after they knew the result of my negotiations with the Congress. Questions outside the Congress objections which were raised by other sections I will deal with separately. The difficulties fell under three heads, which will be observed from a perusal of the final resolution of the Congress and the letter from the Congress President in the White Paper. The first were those related to the method of determining the new constitution. The second those relating to defence and the third those relating to the general form of the Interim Government.

DOMINION STATUS V. INDEPENDENCE

So far as the first category was concerned, there were three objections. The first, to the use of the word "Dominion" and its definition in the opening paragraph of the Draft Declaration. This was not a matter of prime importance. The Congress claim has been for Independence and they were afraid that their followers would attach undue importance to the apparent limitations included in the definition although I think the leaders themselves appreciated the added words in Clause C of the Draft Declaration which reads 'the treaty will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indian Union to decide in future its relationship to other member states of the British Commonwealth'.

I think these words were accepted as making it perfectly clear that India could in fact leave the British Commonwealth of Nations should the Indian Government under the new constitution so desire it.

The second objection was the most substantial one. It was as to the right of non-accession of the provinces after the new constitution had been decided by the constituent making assembly.

"A FAIR COMPROMISE"

I would ask members to study the two resolutions of the Congress and the Muslim League and then to look at the Draft Declaration. They will, I think, come to the conclusion that the Draft Declaration does no more than what Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders have constantly stated that they were prepared to do—that is keep open the issue of Pakistan—and they also, I am sure, realise that the scheme of the Draft Declarations as fair a compromise as possible between two extreme views.

It was the British Government's duty to try and get an agreement by compromise and not give either party all they wanted and then force it upon the other.

I do not personally believe it possible to find under existing circumstances a fairer solution of the problem—a solution which aims at and provides for a single United India but which admits, if in the last resort parties cannot agree upon a form of constitution enabling them to work together, then the Muslims must be allowed, in those Provinces, where they can get a majority of the whole electorate, to vote those Provinces out of the Union.

NON-ACCESSION PROCEDURE

I should add one word of explanation regarding the proposal made for effecting this non-accession and which does not appear in the document itself. The only ultimate test must be the wish of the actual majority of adult male population of the Province—that is to say by a plebiscite. But it was not necessary to go to the trouble of a plebiscite, where the result is a foregone conclusion. It was, therefore, suggested that every Province should pass in its Lower House a formal vote of accession to the new Union, but if their minority of 40 per cent or more were against accession, then the minority should have the right to challenge a plebiscite, which should determine the matter by a simple majority.

"NO RIGID, UNCHANGING PLAN"

I desire to emphasise once again that the whole scheme was no rigid, unchanging plan since it was expressly open to Indian communities to agree among themselves on a better alternative.

The third and last objection under this heading was as regards the position of Indian States. The Congress has now for many years interested itsself in the lot of people in the Indian States and has declared that in any new constitution the people, as distinct from their autocratic rulers, must have a say. They, therefore, protested not against the Indian States coming into the constitution-making authority, but against their representatives being nominated by rulers and not elected by the people. Unfortunately in my view representative institutions have not yet developed in a great majority of the Indian States which must be dealt with as they are, if they are to be brought into the constitution-making authority—and that participation, including most of the States rulers themselves.

DEMOCRATISING STATES

The British Government would be only too glad to see as rapid a development of suitable representative institutions as possible in all Indian States and if by the time the constitution-making body came to be chosen, there was machinery in the States whereby popular representatives could be chosen the British Government would be only too pleased. Already a small beginning has been made in some States by the more enlightened rulers and their Dewans. I am certain this House would wish the British administration in India to do all it can to encourage and expedite that development. But for the moment we can only deal with the situation as it exists historically.

I need not trouble the House with all the complexities of the present constitutional position so far as the Indian States are concerned, since under the Draft Declaration the position would have been altered only so far as alteration was necessary to adjust the economic relationships of the new Indian Union or was caused by the action of the Indian States themselves in joinning the new Union.

However, none of these three differences with the Congress Working Committee would have been decisive of negative result. For though objecting and registering their protest, the Congress and the Moslem League and other bodies, such as the Hindu Mahasabha, would have been prepared to co-operate, upon the immediate situation, despite the making of a declaration by the British Government, and that is probably the most one can expect under the circumstances. It would in fact have meant a solution for the self-determination laid down in the draft would then have held the field with finality, subject only to various communities and bodies in India arriving at some alternative method by agreement.

MINORITIES PROBLEM

There is one other matter with regard to the future to which I must refer. That is the position of the minorities such as the Depressed Classes, the Sikhs, the Indian Christians and others. Each wished not unnaturally to have some special specific measure of protection included to cover its own case

But once self-determination has been promised to India, as proposed in the Draft Declaration, it would be impossible for any British Government to impose terms in the new Indian constitution. To do so would be a negation of self-determination. We have, however, in the past given undertakings to these minorities but in none of these cases other than that of the Muslims could these promises be dealt with by such device as non-accession. The minorities are not sufficiently localised or self-contained, even in the case of the Sikhs, to make that possible, assuming that upon other grounds it was desirable. Some other solution, therefore, had to be found. I have not the slightest doubt that these minorities, all of whom would have been represented in the constitution-making body in accordance with their strength under the Communal Award, would have obtained ample protection under the constitution from the majority.

Indeed the forces operating within the constitution-making body would have tended very much in favour of the minorities.

But in view of our pledges we could not leave the minorities to rely upon this alone.

We, therefore, inserted an express clause as to the treaty covering minority protection, which will be found in Paragraph C's of the Draft Declaration.

I should like to record here that neither the Congress nor the Muslim League expressed the slightest objection to this method of treating this subject. Minorities themselves were, of course, unable to say at this stage what form of protection they wished for, since, until the form of the new constitution is known nobody can state how, within that form, the minorities can best be protected. That would have had to be a matter for negotiation when the main lines of the constitution have been decided upon. The minorities were all, I think, anxious to come into a temporary Government, had it been formed under the terms of the Draft Declaration, despite their criticism of the scheme as a whole as lacking more specific protection for their own interests.

I now pass to the second category of objection—that relating to Defence. This is a matter which is far more complicated than might appear on the face of it and whereon there was a distinct division of opinion amongst Indians themselves. Upon one thing there was, I think, practical unanimity and that was the actual technical conduct of the war in India and the control of the armed forces for fighting purposes must remain under the British Commander-in-Chief. Everyone realised that that was mere commonsense. So there was no difficulty regarding it.

Difference of opinion came when the responsibilities of the Government of India as apart from those of the British Government were considered. These latter—that is direct responsibilities of the British Government—would have been quite satisfactorily dealt with by having a representative Indian on the War Cabinet and the Pacific Council. BOTH OF WHICH POSTS WERE OFFERED TO INDIAN LEADERS.

Amended Formula

It was first sought to clarify the position as between the British Government's direct responsibilities and those of the Government of India by rewording the final draft of Clause E, the form in which it now appears in the White Paper and reads:

"During the critical period, which now faced India and until the new constitution can be framed, the British Government must inevitably bear responsibilities for and retain the control and direction of the defence of India, as part of their world war effort. But the task of organising to the full the military, moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the peoples of India.'

It was thought by those words to define as clearly as possible the division of responsibilities between the British Government and the Government of India.

DIVISION WOULD END IN CHAOS

But there is another cross-division of responsibilities, much more difficult to define or separate out. The House will appreciate that since the last war the Commander-in-Chief in India has also held the post of Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and his actual function and activities are divided between the two posts he holds. In fact the Defence Secretariat and the Defence Department and Staff are, from the mere fact that they have a common chief, all inter-linked and inter-dependent in such a way as to make anything like complete detailed separation of the functions of the Commander-in-Chief from those of the Defence Minister a very long and complicated matter and one which if it was attempted at such a critical moment as this would throw into chaos the whole Defence organisation in India.

MACDONALD'S ATTACK ON WHITEHALL AND AMERY

Mr. Gordon MacDonald who was selected by the Labour Party to express its views admitted the magnitude and delicacy of the task to a solution of which Sir Stafford Cripps, he said, had made a notable contribution. Mr. MacDonald said, we could not afford any lull—the door must be left open, contact maintained and effort continued.

He was critical of "the retrogressive and almost fossilised" tendencies of the India Office and of Mr. Amery, who he said had given satisfaction in London but not in India.

Mr. MacDonald characterised his own speech as unkind and brutal but necessary.

Mr. MacDonald continued: Sir Stafford Cripps has tried to convey what has happened but others also have tried to convey what has happened and they do not seem to agree with Sir Stafford Cripps. Early last August, I made an appeal to the Prime Minister to make a pronouncement of a progressive kind with regard to Indian policy and he very kindly discussed the matter personally with me. It is not for me to disclose in detail what he said but I can say he has made some progress since those days. I doubt, however whether he has made such progress as to catch up Sir Stafford Cripps of Mr. Ernst Bevin on the Indian question. Our great task is to remove the feeling of distrust between India and this country and between different sections of the Indian people and in my opinion agreement on the question of defence, though it might not have resulted in a final settlement would have been helpful.

NEHRU'S VERSION

I received at 11-30 this morning an authoritative statement by Pt. Nehru on the breakdown of the New Delhi negotiations and it is entirely different from the statement of Sir Stafford Cripps.

It says: 'The proposals relating to the present are vague with such reservations regarding Defence as to make them useless.'

Pandit Nehru's statement is too long to read, but it puts an entirely different viewpoint and complexion on what happened. I would ask the Secretary of State to reconsider this question of Defence.

DON'T LOSE INITIATIVE

I think the atmosphere has been improved. The initiative has been taken by this country and it would be a mistake to lose that initiative. We must take advantage of the improvement in the atmosphere."

Mr. MacDonald then asked: "Has any arrangement been made whereby if representative bodies in India were to come to some agreement among themselves Government would be prepared to receive representatives of leading parties in India, if they were sent with full powers."

ABOLISH INDIA OFFICE

Referring to the suggestion that a better atmosphere might be brought about if the India Office were merged into the Dominions Office, Mr. MacDonald said: "It would be helpful if we could be told whether any of the Dominions has objected to this proposal. To most of us the India Office mind has appeared for long time to be retrogressive almost fossilised. That is not the mind for a juncture such as this."

CHANGE THE VICEROY

Mr. MacDonald then pointed out that the Viceroy is now in his sixth year of office. "I have a feeling that it would perhaps be helpful if his term of office were not continued next time. I shall be told that what matters is policy and not personalities, but I know that sometimes good policies fail because of a certain type of personality.

Again the fact that the man most fitted to be sent out to India was sent is in itself a reflection on the Secretary of State. He has held his office for a considerable time and has given satisfaction here, but I understand that that is not the case in India. Our purpose to-day is to try and do something which will help in the immediate future. The Japanese menace may do away with all negotiations and we may pay a serious penalty. This is the problem which must be solved. The door must be left open and the effort must be continued. Constant contact must be maintained."

Sir Edward Cadogan, member of the Indian Statutory Commission wanted a more realistic spirit among Indian leaders, India ultimately defending her frontiers with her own army. He believed that Mr. Amery was wholly sympathetic to Indian aspirations and that the India Office assisted rather than obstructed him. There had been exaggeration on both sides, he said, adding the fact that the British and Indians were fighting for the same ideals should assist a realisation of India's aspirations.

Mr. Graham White, spokesman for non-Government Liberals said Government's plan inspired by the conscience of our people, carried a unanimous mandate from the Commons and had the goodwill of the United Nations and had wiped out past mistakes. We should build on that foundation and quicken our efforts for a solution.

Sir Alfred Knox said Sir Stafford Cripps has been clear, just and impartial and had produced a plain statement on a very difficult situation. The Mission had not been in vain.

SCHUSTER'S PLEA.

Sir George Schuster added that it was ridiculous to talk as though they were fighting this war with imperialistic alms. He hoped that everything possible would be done to get really representative Indians to come over and accept the offer of the Prime Minister to sit with them in their War Councils and in the Pacific War Council. Everything possible should be done to Provincial Governments back in office.

Earl Winterton (Conservative) said they can only get a settlement of the issue by willingness on both sides in the controversy to come to a settlement. He also considered the Cripps Mission a very successful one.

Benes Predicts Nazi Military Collapse

EVENTS HEADING FOR GERMAN MOVE "TO SECURE STALEMATE PEACE"

LONDON, April 28.

Dr. Benes, President of the Czechoslovakia Republic, speaking at a luncheon of the Foreign Press Association in London to-day said: "I am sure Hitler knows only too well that the German people will not stand up to a second winter of war in Russia.

GERMANY HEADING FOR CHAOS

His speech of last Sunday is to my mind a catastrophic declaration admitting the existence of a far deeper crisis in Germany than we, who know something about interior conditions of Hitler's country, have ever expected and presaging the most appalling chaos at the moment of the inevitable Nazi military collapse.

BERLIN PEACE MOVE

We have no doubt that important military authorities in Germany are quite aware of what this defeatists' speech means to them. Expect, therefore, very soon attempts on their part to secure a stalemate peace."—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN BUDGET SOARING HIGH

Increase In Taxation

CAIRO, April 28.

Budget estimates amounting to 53,500,000 Egyptian pounds—the biggest in Egypt's history—were introduced to-day by the Egyptian Minister for Finance. He announced that the British Government had agreed to purchase half million Kantars of Giza Seven Cotton at 21 1|2 dollars, that is, at five and a half dollars above the price fixed by the British Purchasing Commission. This price did not commit either party in any future transaction, he stated. The Minister paid tribute to Britain for help in supplying cereals and other commodities and announced increased taxation on larger incomes, beer, spirits and non-essentials.—Reuter.

American Ambassador To China

NEW DELHI, April 28.

The 'United Press' learns that the United States' Ambassador in China has arrived at Calcutta. He is expected in New Delhi tomorrow to meet Col. Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's Special Envoy in India.—United Press

3 Jap Planes Destroyed In Raid On Darwin

MELBOURNE:—An Allied communique states Darwin was raided on Monday, by a force of 17 bombers and nine fighters. Three Japanese bombers were destroyed with four fighters.—Reuter.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN ENEMY BOMBING OF E. ANGLIA TOWN

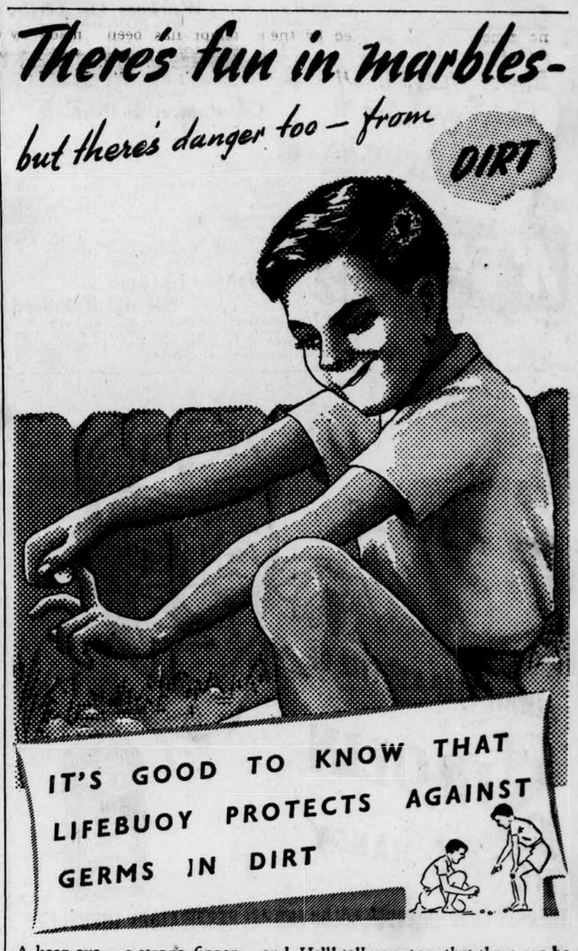
LONDON, April 28.

The Air Ministry on Tuesday morning states: "Last night the enemy concentrated his attack on a town in East Anglia. Early reports indicate that the damage is widespread and there are good many casualties. A number of fires broke out."—Reuter.

NAZIS SHOOT TEN FR. AND BELGIAN WORKERS

The Germans have shot five Belgian workmen and five French workmen on a charge of sabotage during the raid on Dunkirk, says the Free Belgian News Agency.

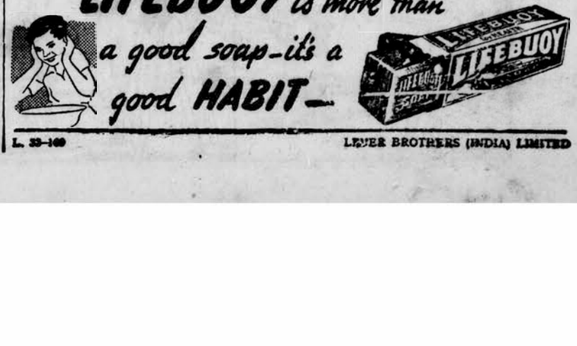
Telephone cables were destroyed during the raid and workmen were arrested at random.



A keen eye—a strong finger—and here's a budding champion at marbles. What a pity it is that this popular game must be played where there's dust and dirt around. For there is danger in dirt.

Do you know that dirt breeds germs? And that the germs in everyday dirt can cause many illnesses? Check it up with your doctor—he'll tell you!

He'll tell you, too, that there can be no easier way to guard against this danger than by *regular*, frequent washing with antiseptic Lifebuoy. This popular soap contains a special health-protecting element. If every marbles champion—yes, and every healthy youngster—is trained to the Lifebuoy habit, you need not worry about the danger in dirt.



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"WANTED" BY THE POLICE

Reward For Apprehension Of Suspects In Taxi Murder Case

Rahimatalla Abdullakhan, alias Majnoo, aged 26, height 5' 6", medium build, with long wavy black hair, thick eyebrows small black moustache, pimples on face usually wearing shirt and pyjamas, and Nazir Ahmed Bashir Ahmed, alias Kalia, aged 32, height 5' 6" medium build with long straight black hair, slight black moustache, a long irregular scar on back of left index finger, usually wearing shirt and shorts or long trousers are "wanted" by the Crime Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. in connection with the recent Taxi Murder Case.

It will be recalled that in the early hours of March 31 last, members of the Police flying squad patrolling the Shivaji Park area found a taxi parked with two of the doors open in a dark spot on one of the roads surrounding the Park. On investi

RAHIMATALLA ABDULLA KHAN AND NAZIR AHMED BASHIR AHMED

gating further they made the gruesome discovery of a dead body with numerous stab wounds huddled up in the rear compartment of the taxi. It was later established that the body was that of the driver of the same taxi who had last been seen alive early the previous night.

Investigation by the C.I.D. established the fact that the murde was the work of a gang of three persons who had previous ly carried out a series of robberies in which taxi drivers were the victims and led to the arrest of an individual alleged to be the leader of the gang. The other two members of this Criminal trio are the persons mentioned above, and the Police offer a reward of Rs. 50 to any person who gives information leading to the arrest of either one of these individuals, (i.e. Rs. 100 if both "wanted" men are arrested in consequence of information given by one or more persons).

Information regarding the "wanted" men should be given without delay to Inspector Quilter at the Detection of Crime Branch, C.I.D (Telephone No. 39811—Extension No. 204 during office hours and 291 at all other times.).

Thana School Board's Difficulties

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA April 28

Thana District School Board may be compelled to collect fees from the poor guardians of primary students in this district. This fact was disclosed in the meeting of the District School Board. There is a deficit of Rs. 70,000 in the Budget and the Board has to find out some means to procure this big amount. One of the ways suggested is to levy a nominal monthly fee on every student in Primary Schools. The president and the members of the Board are unwilling to resort to this measure and so they have appointed a committee to find out ways and means to raise this sum.

Saharanpur Paper Mill Workers On Strike

SAHARANPUR, April 28

The workers of Saharanpur Star Paper Mills went on strike yesterday on the issue of war bonus of two months wages. The workers announced that their struggle was purely for economic reasons.—A.P.

Chintamani's Portrait Unveiled

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

"Our ideal like that of the late Sir C. Y. Chintamani should be to serve our fellowmen. His life should be a source of light and inspiration to us all", observed Pandit Narain Gurtu, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University who unveiled last evening a portrait of the late Sir Yajneshwara at the head quarters of the Hindustan Scouts Association.—A.P.

Students Leaders Being Released

Eighteen members of the All-India Students' Federation are being released from jails in Bombay Province by order of the Government of Bombay.

BOMBAY TALKIES PAYS GOOD DIVIDEND

BOMBAY, April 27

A dividend of 8 per cent free of Income-tax on ordinary shares was the most welcome feature of the annual report of the Bombay Talkies Ltd., adopted at the annual general meeting of the Company this afternoon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Chairman of the Company presided. Dividend at 7 per cent per annum on cumulative preference shares was also sanctioned. for the two years 1940 and 1941. During the year ended 31st October 1941, the Company made a nett profit of Rs. 93,326. The Directors' Report mentioned that the two pictures released during the year "Naya Sansar" and "Anjan", were very well received and that the picture "Jhoola" though started in the year under report, was completed and released later with great success. The Board reported that in view of the great success of "Jhoola", it had sanctioned a month's salary as bonus to the staff from current year's revenue. Sir Chunilal B. Mehta and Lt.-Col. Sirdar M. N. Shitole were re-elected Directors.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 28.

The following were the maximum and minimum temperatures up to 8 a.m. on 28th April :—

Calcutta 95 83, Cuttack 103 83, Ranchi 105 74, Patna 99 78, Lucknow 107 80, Delhi 110 83, Lahore 103 74, Srinagar 69 52, Peshawar 69 67, Karachi 87 77, Nagpur 113 90, Kodaikanal 69 57, Bombay 92 80, Poona 101 76, Hyderabad (Dn.) 106 82, Bangalore 92 71, Madras 92 81, Shillong 68 61, Darjeeling nil, Mussoorie 78 63, Simla 76 66, Pachmarhi 102 78, Mahabaleshwar 87 67, Ootacamund 75 52.—A.P.

Co-Education At Thana

(From A Correspondent)

THANA, April 28

As a measure of economy Thana District School Board is contemplating to introduce co-education upto the 3rd standard in the Primary Schools. This proposal was discussed in the general meeting of the Thana Municipality and the Thana Municipal General Board has passed a resolution recommending co-education of boys and girls upto the 3rd standard in the Primary Schools.

HYDERABAD PRINCE'S BROADCAST.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 28.

H.H. the Prince of Berar will broadcast a message to the youth of Nizam's Dominions on the subject of recruitment, from the Hyderabad Broadcasting Station on April 30, at 6 p.m.

His Highness the Prince will be followed by the Nawab of Chhatari, President of H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council.—United Press.

Hapur Wheat Market

Hapur, April 27

Hapur wheat market tangle has been amicably settled by the defaulting firms after their outstanding transactions having been settled exparte agreeing to pay their liabilities. Normal business was resumed to-day market recorded sharp grain in prices on huge speculative buying of covering nature. Arrivals are moderate while offtake and mofussil loadings are heavy closing Jeth 4/9/7 1/2, highest 4/9/11 lowest 4/7/6, ready 5 arrivals 6,000 maunds Jeth Chauddosi 5/13, Muzaffarnagar 4/13/9, Amritsar Har 4/7/6, Ludhiana 4/7/7.

Cotton Imports To Be Prohibited

The Government of Bombay is prohibiting the import of cotton into Bombay except under licence of the Director of Civil Supplies. This action is necessary in order to reduce pressure on storage accommodation in Bombay.

Enemy action in the Bay of Bengal and elsewhere has caused a very large volume of both inward and outward traffic, which would normally have gone by other routes, to be diverted through Bombay. Owing to the limitations of rail transport, it is inevitable that there will be very great need in Bombay of godown accommodation for both incoming and outgoing goods, especially for those connected with the Defence and Supply Departments.

It is necessary, therefore to ensure that accommodation in Bombay is as far as possible used economically. The stocks of cotton held in Bombay are reported to be larger by some 200,000 bales than last year, and much of this is unlikely to be either exported or consumed locally within any reasonable period. It is clearly undesirable to add to these stocks by fresh imports.

Prohibition of import of cotton into Bombay except under licence is therefore being ordered. But licences for import of cotton needed for immediate consumption by mills, or for export, will of course be granted.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 28th April, 1942. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,50,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-11-0 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-10-9 allotted approximately 66 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000 the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-5-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 5th May, 1942. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 8th May, 1942. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 24th April, 1942, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,47,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' Intermediates will be sold from 29th April, 1942 to 4th May 1942 at Rs. 99-11-0 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary.).

Three months' Intermediates sold from 22nd April 1942 to 27th April 1942 amounted to Rs. 1,14,50,000.

Calcutta Share Bazar

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The market continued steady but only a moderate business was put through during the day. Government securities continued firm and unchanged.

Following are closing prices :—

Government Securities—Three per cent Defence Loan (1949-52) 95 small lot, three per cent Defence Bonds (1946) 97/13 small lot, three and half per cent Government Paper 88/9, four per cent loan (1960/70) 103/2 small lot five per cent loan (1945-55) 106/1.

Jutes :—Alexandra Pref. 97, Dalhousie pref 130 small lot; Fort William pref 125.

Mining :—Indian Copper 1/11.

Eng. Companies :—Indian Iron and Steel 23/4, Steel Corpn ord 13/13, do pref 94.

Paper :—Orient Paper 15.

Sugar Shares :—Buland 25, South Behar Ordy 17 odd lot.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 28.

The market displayed a steady tone today. Tata Deferreds went up to 1300 at one time and Tata Ordinaries touched 245. Mill shares ruled steadier with Bombay Dyeings being quoted at 1050. Indian Irons continued at 23-8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day :—

Tata Deferreds (1280), 1280 1300 1290.
Tata Ordinaries (241), 241 245 243
Tata Ordinary 243 Tata Deferred 1290 Indian Iron 23-8 Steel Corpn of Bengal 13-6 Bombay Dyeing 1050 Central India 331-4 Century 364-6 Gokak X D 237-8 Kohinoor 423-12 Simplex 162 Andhra Valley 1460 Tata Hydro 153-2 Tata Power 1352-8 Associated Cement 158-8 Belapur 222-8 Bombay Burma (old) 205.

London Stock Exchange

London, April 27.

The Stock Exchange was quietly cheerful on favourable interpretation of Hitler's speech with several bright features. Homerails through closing below best recorded further useful gains while Kaffirs developers advanced on cape inquiry. textiles ruled harder under leadership of fine cotton spinners, teas and other Indian issues were firmer on better view outlook and South American, Chinese and Egyptian bonds advanced. Gilt-edged inclined to dullness also store share.

Wall Street was steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 28.

LONDON :—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Three months
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Four months
B C Rates :—T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32: D D 1/6 5/32
NEW YORK :—
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4: D D Rs 332 3/4.
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2: D D Rs. 326 1/2
MONTREAL :—
Banks selling T T Rs 302 1/2: D D Rs 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 297 1/4: D D Rs 293 3/4
BERNE :—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4: D D nil
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2: D D nil
STOCKHOLM :
Banks selling T T K 123: D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128: D D K 128
MEXICO :—
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27: D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04: D D Rs 62.04
LISBON :—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nominal: D D Esc 7.35 nominal.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55: D D Esc 7.55
AUSTRALIA :—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8: D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil: D D 1/11 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready: 23 1/2 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money :—Call 1/2 per cent
1 and 2 months 3/4 per cent
3 to 5 months 1 per cent
6 to 9 months 1 1/4 per cent
Tone :—Steady

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 28.

Copper sheets lb 21 Rs 119 28 114 35 113 42 112 49-56 110
Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 106 24 103 28 102 35 96 42 90 49-56 88
Spelter 'N.H.' Rs. 74 Rosita Rs. 72
Country make Rs. 52 Piglead 'B.M.' Refind Rs. 31 per cwt.
Tin Ingot Pennang Rs. 84 per qr.
Settlements Rates :—
Copper sheets Ashad Rs. 113/8
Market Tone :—Steady

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 28.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s April 175; June 177
Yarn No. 10 1/2s April 200; June 203
Yarn No. 20 1/2s April 253; June 258
Yarn No. 40 April 400; June 395
Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s and 40s are nominal.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, April 28.

Fine White Java Sugar :—
Ready from bonds Rs. 22/4 per cwt.
Indian :—
Small Grain Rs. 20/7 to Rs. 20/8 per cwt.
Large Grain Rs. 20/10 to Rs. 21/4 per cwt.
Bulund Rs. 21/4 per cwt
Chinai Leesa Rs. 31 per cwt
Bombay Group May delivery Rs. 14/9 per Bengal maund.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, April 27.

Rozario Santa fe A/M quoted £22/7 1/2
Barleta Russo A/M. £22/1 1/2
Australian Wheat A/M. quoted £27/6

Further Fall In Jute Consumption

There was a further decline in the consumption of jute goods during March last as compared with the previous month, states the April issue of the Indian Central Jute Committee's 'bulletin'. Mill production declined by about 11,500 tons while stocks of manufactured jute declined by about 1,000 tons only, showing a fall in consumption of about 10,500 tons.

Present war conditions, the uncertainty regarding shipping and the difficulties experienced in obtaining payment on transactions with overseas' market were the major factors which contributed to the inactivity of the jute market during March.

JUTE SHORTAGE PROBLEMS.

The problems of inadequate supply of jute has become very acute in the allied and neutral countries. An Irish jute mill has already closed down.

To meet the situation the U.S.A. Government has issued an order for conserving the supply and direct the distribution of burlap and burlap goods. Similar action has already been taken in the Argentine Republic, where the Government programme has been successfully carried out.

USE OF SUBSTITUTES.

As the jute bags are becoming scarce, the U.K. Government has been trying to educate the farmers in the use of sisal kraft silos for storing their crops.

The use of admixture of domestic fibres in products formerly manufactured from imported jute has been made obligatory by the Brazilian Government.

NEW USES OF JUTE.

The shortage of textile goods has become so very acute in France that it has been decided that sacks of flour sent by the American Red Cross to Vichy will be used for baby clothes as soon as the flour is removed.

A flax substitute called "Celin" has been manufactured in Ireland using selected jute as a base. Canvas made from "Celin" is claimed to be better than the Cotton-Jute Union Fabric evolved in India.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

JULY
New York, April 28
Previous closing 19.32
To-day's opening 19.23
Difference ..... —09
To-day's closing ..... not received

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 28

Following are the New York opening ranges :—
May (19.19/19) 19.02/02
July (19.41/41) 19.23/21
October (19.56/56) 19.44/43

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, April 28

SEEDS
Castorseeds Bombay April/May (£20 5/8 sellers) £20 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April/May (£19 1/4 nominal) £19 1/4 nominal
Linseed La Plata April/May (£20 1/2 quoted) £20 1/2 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal April/May (East Coast India shipment not quoted £20 1/4 West Coast India shipment) £20 1/2 sellers.

LONDON METALS
Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron ..... 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, April 28
Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening 4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, April 28
Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

London April 28
London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London, April 28
Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 28

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—
General Motors (dol 33 1/4) dol 33 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 7/8) dol 23 3/8
United States Steel Commons (dol 46 1/2) dol 45 7/8
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 28

The Stock Exchange was steady to-day

3½ PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, April 28

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

London, April 28
5 per cent 1958/68 £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent British Consols £82 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £106 9/16
2 per cent Conversion Loan £99 15/16
4 per cent Funding Loan £114 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £104 9/16
3 per cent War Loan £100 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds £113 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 17-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 34-9
Electric Music Industry 14-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson 20-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical 33-0
Woolworth Ordinary 50-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £77
Dundee 24-9
Unilever Ordinary 25-0
Ford Motors 24-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £53
British American Tobacco Ordinary £3 17/32
Carreas 'A' £5 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 3/32
P and O Defd 27-10 1/2
Distillers 74-6
Bredfords Dyes 7-1 1/2
British Celanese 6-10 1/2
J and P Coates 34-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary 32-9
Fine Cotton Spinners 7-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-6
Inter Nickel dol 40
Indian Iron 31-10 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam 10-7 1/2
Donaro Tea 18-9
Empire of India 11-3

JUTE

Barnagore £5 nominal

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber 8-3
Gula Kelampong 8-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust 11-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 14-4 1/2
Burma Corporation 3-1 1/2
Rio Tintos £7 3/4
East Rand Properties £1 7/8
Rand Mines £6 1/16

MINE SHARES

Crown £8 5/8
Associated Portland Cement 48-7 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold 67-6
Sub-Nigel £5 7/8
Spring Mines Split Share £0 31/32
Union Corporation 123-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 36-10 1/2
Anglo-India 38-4 1/2
Burma Oil £1 17/32
Mexican Eagle 10-10 1/2
Shell Transport £1 31/32
Royal Dutch £14 1/2

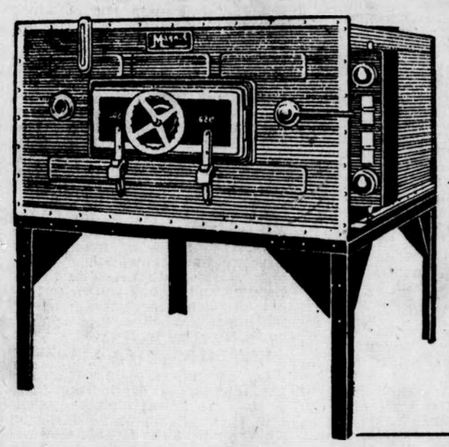
RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £42 1/2
London Midland Ordinary £19 3/8
London North Eastern Defd £2 1/8
London Southern Defd £16
London Transport 5 per cent £130 1/2
London Transport 'C' £41

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 27.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent £62
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £101 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £83 15/16
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 ..... £106 11/16
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent E. D. £104 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £114 5/16
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £113 7/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China £5 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.) £48 1/2
National Bank of India £21 1/2



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SHIPMENTS WILL BE RESUMED WHEN WAR CONDITIONS PERMIT.

MUTT AND JEFF—The Boobs Almost Bumped Off an Ally — By BUD FISHER

JEFF, I THINK YOU AND I SHOULD JOIN THE NAVY, NOW THAT WE'RE AT WAR WITH JAPAN!
WAR? ARE WE AT WAR?
12-30
CERTAINLY, YOU LITTLE BOOB!! I WANNA GET IN THERE AND FIGHT!
O.K. WHAT ARE WE WAITIN' FOR? LET'S GO!
WHAT CARE I FOR JAPANESE BOMBS! DEATH HAS NO HORROR FOR ME! I'LL SHOW THEM!
I CAN LICK THE WHOLE JAP NAVY BY MYSELF. BRING 'EM ON!
COME IN!
KNOCK KNOCK KNOCK
LAUNDRY! SIXTY-FIVE CENTS!
OH, CHARLIE! OUR LAUNDRY HERE'S A BUCK!
Fisher

HEAVY LIQUIDATION ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Early Rise Due To Misinterpretation Of Anti-Inflation Message

MARKET STEADY AT DECLINE

Bombay, April 28.

On Monday the New York cotton market was feverish with wider price movement. There was a sharp rise of 27 points during the early part of the session as a result of wrong interpretation placed on President Roosevelt's anti-inflation message. Later on prices declined about 40 points from the highest level under heavy long liquidation. The market was steady at the decline, while it is too early to form any definite opinion about anti-inflation, one thing seems certain that advances will be checked and attempts will be made to stabilise prices in the United States of America.

A cable received from Washington states that under a "memorandum of understanding" between the Secretary for agriculture and the Peruvian Finance Minister the Commodity Credit Corporation is purchasing upwards of 200 000 bales of Peruvian cotton yearly for the duration of the War.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York cotton prices rallied sharply on general buying and covering based on misinterpretation of President Roosevelt's anti-inflation message in connection with Farm Price Control.

Subsequently prices reacted on liquidation and realising by earlier buyers disclosing less persistent mill demand.

At the opening July was quoted 3 points down at 19.41 and rose to 19.71 which was the highest level. Thereafter heavy selling set in and prices declined to 19.32 which was the lowest. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 7 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices lost 9 points at 20.82c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy and closed at a decline of 6 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 12 points at 19.73c. per lb.

LOCAL SITUATION.

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. State:—Yesterday cotton opened steady and improved a little on trade buying. This was attributed to Government measures not only to discourage and disallow non-essential commodities to be locally imported from upcountry but to encourage the despatch of non-essential commodities surpluses to be stored safely in upcountry to release godown accommodation. Seeds and Shares also reflected this revived optimism but traders seem cautious for any large scale operations until more is known of the future war developments. Silver sharply fluctuated but the apprehension referred to yesterday over the possibility of importing U.S.A. silver to check speculative drive was substantiated by Sir Shanmukham Chetty. In a broadcast last night, he said, "The aid given under Lend and Lease is not confined to war materials alone. It is open to us to ask for supply under Lend Lease of articles required for civilian use also."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July highest (12-13 p.m.) 19.71+27
N. Y. July lowest (2-54 p.m.) 19.32—12

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

DIRECTORS advise Nett Profit £95,358-14-2 making with brought forward total £180,030-7-6. Meeting May 6th. Directors have made appropriation Contingency £40,000 Property £10,000 Stop. Carry forward £85,030-7-6.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—President's message caused liquidation. Market steady at the decline.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 27.

May	19.12—11
July	19.32—12
October	19.50—10
December	19.62—07
January	19.56—06
March	19.74—06
Middling spot	20.82—09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 27.

May	19.08—14
July	19.32—12
October	19.69—06
December	19.80—06
January	19.82—13
March	19.92—08
Middling spot	19.73—12

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 27.

Noon call:—	
May	19.96
July	19.46
October	19.62

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 28.

The local market was fairly firm with active professional and general buying. It appears that encouraging news from Madras inspired confidence and professional operators who were doing nothing upto now came out to bid up prices.

Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 166 for Broach J/A delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 167 and soon advanced to Rs. 170 under increased buying. The market displayed cheerful tone and while the present improvement may be carried further in the near future in the absence of outside support it will be difficult to sustain advances. Prices advanced to Rs. 170/12 and at this level long liquidation set in and prices sagged to Rs. 169/4. The market again steadied and finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

BROACH April/May	Rs.	150 12 0
BROACH July/August		169 12 0
OOMRA May		134 0 0
OOMRA July		146 4 0
BENGAL May		123 4 0
BENGAL July		131 8 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 28.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	102	76,472	97,258
Central India	...	29,770	133,747
Barsi and Nagar	...	52,523	106,652
Hyderabad/Gaorani	...	15,503	39,302
Berar	...	175,564	351 209
Central Provinces	200	85,230	74,662
Total Oomras	302	436,262	802,830
Dholeras	...	30,595	75,206
N.-W. Provinces	...	1,021	1,506
Rajputana	...	402	5,496
Sind-Punjab	121	398,751	479,418
Broach	1,314	310,066	175,732
Coompta & Dharwar	277	11,825	66,799
Westerns-Northerns	206	8,849	59,875
Cocoanada	..	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	10,643	9,179
Arr. by road to 23rd April 1942	...	92,500	278,133

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 28.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. Yesterday the local market after early rise declined on heavy realising on rumours of importation of American silver. To-day there was heavy selling in gold as well as in silver and prices recorded sharp declines. Silver opened at Rs. 79/4 and declined to Rs. 78-6-0 while gold declined over one rupee at Rs. 47-8-0. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	47 12 0
Vaishakh		47 12 0
Sovereigns		37 0 0

SILVER

Ready		83 0 0
Vaishakh		78 4 0

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, April 28.

Groundnuts May—	
Opening	41 13 6
Highest	42 12 0
Lowest	41 13 6
Closing	42 10 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	43 4 0
Highest	43 7 0
Lowest	43 4 0
Closing	43 6 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	23 6 6
Highest	23 10 6
Lowest	23 5 0
Closing	23 5 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, April 28.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 94
Copper Sheets	Rs. 110

Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 28.

Linseed May	Rs. 8 13 6
Wheat May	7 9 3

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 28.

	Old.	Ready
Bengal Fine	114-17	129/31
Berar	116-19	137/39
C. P. 1	126-29	164/68
C. P. 2	120-22	144/46
Khandesh	92-100	119/22
Muglai	102-06	127/29
Broach	110-15	151/53
Broach Low	95-102	...

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 28.

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal U.P.	... 130	127	124	121	
M. G. Punjab	... 130	127	124	121	
M. G. Rajputana	... 136	133	130	127	
M. G. Oomra No. 3	142	139	136	133	...
M. G. C. P. No. 1	170	167	164	161	...
M. G. C. P. No. 2	153	150	147	144	...
M. G. Broach No 2	.. 156	143	150	147	
M. G. Punj-Ameri	... 231	228	225	222	
M. G Surat	... 301	298	295	292	
M. G. Rajpipla	.. 296	293	290	287	
M G. Navsari	... 306	303	300	297	

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 27.

Broach A/M. highest 151 1/2 lowest 146 1/2 closing 148 3/4

Broach J/A. highest 169 lowest 156 1/2 closing 157 3/4

Oomra May highest 134 1/2 lowest 133 1/2 closing 133 1/2

Oomra July highest 146 1/2 lowest 146 closing 146

Bengal May highest 126 lowest 126 3/4 closing 123 3/4

Bengal July highest 132 1/2 lowest 131 1/4 closing 131 1/4

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below N. Y. May 1,346 cent pts. at 331

Broach J/A. below N Y. July 1,293 cent pts. at 331

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Restricted Turnover

Bombay, April 28.

The local Share Bazar again ruled steady to-day but trading being restricted quotations moved within a very narrow range. Tata Steel Dfds were quoted at Rs. 1295 and ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 246 Cotton Mill shares were steady with a small turnover.

The market was dull and featureless. At times Brokers find difficult to execute orders from want of either buyers or sellers.

Yesterday the Wall Street market responded to more bullish war news without a great deal of rallying vigour but improved prices ruled in the afternoon with fractional advances well distributed. However there were a few spots in high-grade issues with American telephone touching a new low level U. S. Steel shares declined 5/8 at 45 7/8 and Anaconda Copper mining shares were unchanged at 23 1/2. Genergl Motors closed 3/8 down at 32 5/8 dollars.

Owing to absence of members and jobbing business, the local market remains narrow but indications clearly point revival of confidence. The recent improvement is well sustained and the market is awaiting constructive developments.

TEXTILES

Bombay, April 28.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	298 12
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1060 0
100	CENTURY	365 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	335 0
100	Colaba X D.	140 0
100	Coorla	105 0
250	Dawn	627 8
250	Davi.	300 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd.	2 8 0
100	FINLAY	177 0
100	GOKAK	247 0
1000	Hindustan	2282 8
100	Indore	240 0
100	Khatau	222 8
100	KOHINOOR X.D.	429 0
250	LAXMI	730 0
100	Madhusudan	320 0
100	MORARJI	455 0
250	Model X. D.	215 0
50	MYSORE	126 0
200	NEW GREAT X.D.	225 0
100	Podar X. D.	185 0
100	Phoenix	385 0
25	Sassoon Silk	90 0
1000	Sholapur	5000 0
50	SIMPLEX	165 0
100	SWADESHI	391 0
100	SWAN	180 0
500	Vishnu	1600 0
1000	Western	1500 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda X. D.	103 8
25-50	Central India X.D.	41 12
500	Imperial	1437 8
125-500	Imp. Cont.	348 12
50-100	India X. D.	135 0
100	RESERVE BANK	99 0
5	Union X. D.	6 15 6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED X. D.	157 8

INSURANCE

16-75	New India	42 8
100	Empire	700 0
15-100	Jupiter	13 0
20	Mercantile	60 0
200	Oriental	3525 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 14

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old X. D.	170 0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1510 0
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	BOMBAY TRAMS	129 0
100	Bombay Suburban	150 0
10	Broach	14 0
100	Karachi	195 0
100	Poona X. D.	215 0
100	Surat	175 0
100	TATA HYDRO	153 0
1000	TATA POWER	1357 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij X. D.	850 0
100	C. Province	103 0
100	Dhond Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	103 0
100	Mandra Bhon	101 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajganj	95 8

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	1 13
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 13
10	Indian Iron and Steel	23 10
10	SHIVRAJPUR	31 0
10	Mukund Iron	13 15
30	TATA STEEL DEFD	1400 0
76	TATA STEEL ORD	244 0
10	Steel Corporation	13 6

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	415 0
10	Air Services	3 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	226 0
200	Bombay Safe Deposit	650 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	316 0
125	B. BURMA	200 0
50	Contributory	71 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	1 2
100	IND. BLEACHING	140 0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust X. D.	44 8
100	Indian Radio Def.	360 0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	340 0
100	Port Canning	72 0
30	PREMIER CONSTRUCTION	110 0
15	Scindia	18 1
25	Tata Oil	46 0
24	Tata Chemical	13 0
100	Wimco	202 8

PREFERENCE

7	per cent Andhra Valley	1502 0
6	per cent Bom. Steam	517 8
7	per cent Bombay Tram (T.F.) X.D.	72 8
5	per cent Central India (T.F.)	692 8
6 1/4	per cent Premier Const 1st X.D.	118 0
6 1/4	per cent Premier Const 2nd X.D.	106 8
7	per cent Tata Hydro	142 0
7 1/2	per cent Tata Power X.D.	1525 0
6	per cent Tata Steel 1st	181 0
7 1/2	per cent Tata Steel 2nd	118 0
7	per cent Vishnu	715 0

DEBENTURES

4	per cent Andhra Valley Deb.	100 4
4	per cent Bombay Telephone	48 0
5	per cent Morarji	102 8
4	per cent Tata Power Deb.	105 8
5	per cent Sholapur	71 8

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 28.

2 3/4 per cent 1948-52	93
3 1/2 per cent G P. Notes	89/1
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	94/0
3 per cent 1949/52 Loan	96/1
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	103/2
4 per cent 1945 Bonds	101/12
3 per cent War Bonds	97/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	97/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan	107/8

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	106/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947	98/0
4 per cent M Deb 1947	102/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959	108/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	119/0
5 per cent K P T 1956	115

Tone:—Steady. Rates nominal.

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, April 28.

Groundnut May	0 12	0
Castorseed May	1 0	0
Cotton seed May	0 8	0

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Wednesday, April 29, 1942

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Is It Difficult For England To Produce A Montagu?

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru On Cripps Episode And Aftermath

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has issued the following statement to the press:—

"On the eve of the parliamentary debate on the Cripps Mission, I would like to say a few words. The outstanding fact of the situation is that the deadlock which Sir Stafford Cripps came out to solve continues as it was and his visit has left behind a sense of disappointment and frustration. It is particularly regrettable that the negotiations should have broken off so abruptly at the end, when the gulf between Sir Stafford and the major political parties, particularly the Congress, on the question of defence had nearly been bridged.

GANDHIJI'S STRONG LINE.

"I was at Delhi upto to April 5. I was aware that the Mahatma had taken a very strong line against the Cripps proposals and when this is borne in mind, it must be admitted that the line taken by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on behalf of the Congress was, on the whole, much more moderate than one was entitled to expect. It is, therefore, a pity that the negotiations should have broken down on the question whether the Viceroy's Executive Council was to work as a responsible cabinet and whether the Viceroy should give some sort of an assurance that its decisions would be accepted by him.

"Personally, I have from 1940 suggested that during the period of the war the Executive Council should be responsible to the Crown, though in actual practice it would seek to reflect popular opinion and establish the closest contact with the legislature. It is difficult for me to believe that any Viceroy would run counter to the united opinion of a Council of 12 or 15 men. I, therefore, regret that the negotiations should have broken down on the demand and that Sir Stafford Cripps should not have pursued the matter further or that a word of encouragement should not have been forthcoming from the Viceroy's House.

CHARGES AGAINST POLITICAL PARTIES

"I refused to believe the story which has been put forward in certain quarters that the political parties concerned were not willing to assume responsibility. Whatever may be said by some unthinking persons about the danger of any Indian Cabinet entering directly into peace negotiations with Japan. I refuse to believe that men, who would assume responsibility as a result of settlement with the British Government would betray their trust. These are extraneous factors of prejudice which, I think, should be eliminated from discussion of the entire subject.

"Similarly, when some objections were raised to the transfer of the control of Defence suggesting that a liberal distribution of arms for purposes of defence might endanger internal safety or might be a source of danger to the British connection, I thought and hink that considerations of that character ought not to influence a courageous settlement of the question.

"The unfortunate part of the whole thing is that while Sir Stafford Cripps' suggestions about the future constitution contained some very attractive features, though much of their attractiveness was discounted by proposals which in the eyes of the majority community were calculated to disrupt the integrity of India, his proposals about the immediate present, which in view of the Japanese aggression are much more important were extremely vague and indefinite.

BUT FOR A LOTHIAN OR MONTAGUE.

It is now being urged that nothing more can be done by the British Government and that the initiative must now come from Indian political parties. This seems to me to be moving in a vicious circle. Sir Stafford Cripps concentrated in India on the Congress and the Muslim League almost wholly to the exclusion of the other parties. I do not believe that either party will take the initiative. The result, therefore, will be that we shall stand where we have stood during the last two years and more with the only difference that the sense of frustration will be keener and the tension between the communities all the greater than it was before.

"I greatly fear that if the deadlock continues, there may again be a conflict between the Government and one or other of the political parties with results which in view of the present war situation will not be anything but disastrous. Is it altogether impossible for England at this juncture to produce a Lothian or a Montagu?—A. P.

Abandon Policy Of Suspension Of Newspapers

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Satisfaction at the withdrawal of the order under the Defence of India Rules, prohibiting the publication, sale and distribution of "Jugantar", a Bengali Daily of Calcutta, was expressed at an emergent meeting of the Council of Indian Journalists' Association held this evening.

The meeting hoped that the Government of Bengal would see that in future no such "irresponsible action is taken and His Excellency the Governor does not permit an important administrative action to be taken in the absence of the Minister concerned and under circumstances in which the Minister or the Cabinet as a whole may not be fixed with responsibility".

It also condemned the suspension of "Star of India", a Muslim Evening Daily in English, and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Order.

The meeting, while satisfied with the withdrawal before the expiry of the term suspending publication of the "Bombay Sentinel", was of the opinion that the order on "Pratap", a leading Urdu Daily of Lahore, practically meant the suppression of the paper.

These orders emanating almost simultaneously, the meeting pointed out, could not but be disastrous in their consequences. It, therefore urged the Government to abandon the policy of suspension of newspapers which was calculated to do more harm than good.—A. P.

FIRES IN ROSTOCK STILL BURNING

Heinkel Assembly Sheds Damaged: Axis Supply Ship Sunk

LONDON, April 28.

An Air Ministry Communique states: "Last night a strong force of aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked objectives in Cologne and elsewhere in Rhineland in clear weather. The targets were easily seen and large fires were left burning.

ATTACK ON NAZI BASE

Another strong force attacked German naval base in Trondheim Fjord. The effect of this attack may not be known for some time.

The docks at Dunkirk and aerodromes in enemy occupied territory were also bombed and mines laid in enemy waters.

From all these operations seventeen of our aircraft are missing.

AXIS SHIP DAMAGED

A Hudson of the coastal command attacked and damaged an enemy supply ship off the coast of Denmark.

Reconnaissance has established that during recent attacks on Rostock the main Assembly sheds of the Heinkel Aircraft Factory as well as many auxiliary buildings were damaged. Fires in Rostock were still burning at noon on Monday."

Plight Of Rostock Residents

STOCKHOLM: The British bombing offensive is hailed in the DAGENS NYHETER as "the second front already opened." According to newspaper's Berlin correspondent tens of thousands of families are homeless in Rostock after the four successive night bombardments. The material damage is stated to be worse than in Luebeck. Journalists have been refused permission to visit Rostock.

R. A. F. WARNING

The R. A. F. is reported to have dropped leaflets on Stralsund, forty miles east of Rostock, warning the inhabitants to expect heavy raids soon.

BR. SUBMARINE SINKS ENEMY SHIP

LONDON: An Admiralty Communique states a large enemy supply ship has been torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Norway by H. M. Submarine, 'Trident'.

R. A. F. Bomber Over Czechoslovakia

To-day's German High Command Communique reveals that at least one R. A. F. bomber made a long flight to Czechoslovakia last night.

"A single British plane carried out a nuisance flight over southern Germany and the protectorate", it states.

REPRISAL ATTACK

The German High Command refers to the raid over Norwich as "reprisal attack", adding "numerous high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on the city." As usual the R. A. F. is accused of having attacked "exclusively non-military targets in Cologne." Numerous dwelling houses, churches and welfare institutions were destroyed or damaged", declares the 'communique'.

The German Press openly admits that the latest German reprisal raids are chiefly aimed at works of art, monuments and dwelling quarters, according to the 'Neue Zuercher Zeitung' Berlin correspondent. The Berlin 'Boersen Zeitung' publishes a long description of historic buildings in Bath and Exeter, which the Germans claim to have bombed.

Molotov On Fresh Nazi Atrocities

MOSCOW, April 28.

The Foreign Commissar M. Molotov has delivered a note to all Ambassadors of countries with which the Soviet has diplomatic relations about fresh atrocities committed by the Germans in Soviet territory occupied by them and the responsibility which the German authorities bear for these crimes.

The note declares that the Soviet now possess documents from the routed German headquarters which prove that bloody crimes and atrocities perpetrated by the German Fascists are part of a premeditated policy planned in detail by the German Government and carried out through the machinery of the German High Command whose orders provide for

Firstly, wholesale plunder of occupied country, towns and villages with despatch to Germany of property of Soviet citizens,

Secondly, complete destruction of villages with their population and all who have recourse to armed resistance,

Thirdly, handing over the land to German occupants and its settlement by German landlords,

Fourthly, slave labour and serfdom of workers and peasants under the occupation of German imperialists,

Fifthly, enforced transportation of Soviet civilians to Germany and their being considered 'prisoners of war,'

Sixthly, suppression of Russian culture and

Seventhly extermination of Soviet Guerrillas who are prisoners of war by means of torture and mass execution of Soviet citizens.

"The German Fascist hordes" says the Note, "invaded our country with these intentions and the Red Army liberating step by step Soviet towns and villages have witnessed a truly indescribable picture of the methodical and cruel manner in which the German Fascist army has realised the plans of Hitler, Goering and other leaders of present day Germany."

Soviet Government brings to the notice of all nations fresh documents which it now disposes confirming the crimes described in the Soviet Government notes of November 25 and January 6 and also proving that Hitler and his adherents have reached the very limit of cruelty and moral degradation."

SECRET DOCUMENT

M. Molotov's note refers particularly to a secret document issued by Goering in June 1941 just before the war giving instructions that all necessary measures for full exploitation in Germans' interests of occupied regions should immediately be enforced in order to secure for Germany as many supplies as possible particularly oil.

The note adds that the Soviet Govenment have evidence that the German armies' plan to live on the land by plundering Soviet property failed utterly through the devotion of Soviet citizens to their fatherland and their implacable hatred of German enslavers.

The note cites an order issued on November 6 by Lieut-General Beir forbidding Russian civilians to wear boots.

All boots must be given up to the German authorities. Any one disobeying the order will be shot on the spot. The note gives an instance where the Germans shot a septuagenarian peasant man, a woman and a twelve years old boy after removing their coats and boots.

The note says local German Commanders have orders to requisition practically every article belonging to village households including warm clothing, metal and farm implements.

Typical of the planned plunder on which the German Command bases provisioning of its arms M. Molotov said was the requisitioning in 25 districts of the Tula region of 1,400,008 cows, 11,000,870 pigs, 28,000,459 sheep and 29,000,678 chickens, geese and duck and the destruction of 25,000,465 beehives.

In one district of the Smolensk region the Germans took away 5,000,477 pairs of felt boots and 2,000,439 sheepskin coats as well as all available surplus.

ATLANTIC CHARTER WILL BE BASES OF NEW WORLD

Reuters' Chief Hopes War-Time Co-operation Will Solve Post-War Problems

LONDON, April 28.

In a special broadcast to India in the eastern transmission at 12-45 to-day the prominent British lawyer, Sir Lynden MacAssey, K. C., who is the Chairman of Reuters' Trust and Vice-Chairman of the Society of Comparative Legislation spoke on "How democracy works."

"We may be confident" he said, "that when the democratic spirit of Britain and the United States is eventually applied to international affairs, the Atlantic Charter will provide a basis for a new world for humanity. Once a spirit of democratic freedom permeates nations, it becomes the greatest dynamic force in human experience. The fervency of freedom is infinitely more powerful than any Totalitarian reality founded upon fear or force.

FUNDAMENTALS

Democratic freedom includes freedom of conscience and religion, freedom to think, freedom to speak, freedom to meet and argue and, not least, freedom of the Press. To these fundamentals President Roosevelt has properly added freedom from wrong and fear and want."

Referring to the British democracy, Sir Lynden MacAssey continued: "I do not think it is too optimistic to think in future all employers and all workers will be organised in their respective Associations so that they will be able to conclude agreements, which will be binding upon the whole of the industries they represent. The success of English democracy so far is a good augury of its ability to solve in the future the many domestic problems which lie ahead of it. The present war has shown the driving force of the amazingly co-operative spirit that is latent in all sections of the community. If the same co-operative spirit can be massed for an attack on post-war problems, there is little fear of any failure of a solution."—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI SUMMONS PREFECTS

ROME: April 28.

Prefects from all parts of Italy are to report to Mussolini at Palazzo Venezia on Tuesday.

Landing Of U. S. Troops At Caledonia

Henry Haye To Hand Over Vichy's Protest To Hull Today

WASHINGTON, April 28.

It is expected that the French Ambassador M. Henry Haye will call on the Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull some time today to deliver Vichy's protest against the landing of American troops in new Caledonia.

The working of the Vichy protest will evoke great interest since it will indicate on what basis Franco-American relations will be carried on.

No formal statement of policy will be made by the United States Government which is taking the line of judging Prime Minister Laval according to his actions.—Reuter.

JAIL DELIVERY IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The Government of Bengal have decided as a measure of clemency to order the release with immediate effect of certain classes of convicts, whose sentences do not exceed one year and who have already served half of their terms of imprisonment. The step is being taken by the Goverment in order to relieve the congestion in the jails in the Province.—U. P.

Fr. General Who Escaped From Germany

BERNE, April 28.

The French General Girand, who escaped recently from Germany, entered Switzerland on April 21 was authorised to continue his journey and left again on Saturday last.

ALGIERS: General Nogues, Resident-General, French Morocco, has arrived in France from Rabat 'en-route' to Vichy.

INVESTMENT IN WAR TIME

The present War has taught us a lesson the difference of past and present War. The 'Scorched Earth Policy' has terrified the Investors now-a-days.

A great Economist says:—"At the time of War it is always safe to Bury all the Savings underground." It means that all Savings should be in Landed Properties. The value of Lands in or around the big cities can never deteriorate. Intelligent people shall always see how his Savings will be invested in a soundway with a good and reasonable return.

It is gratifying to note that recently a Company in the name of "Land Trust" of India Limited has been started under the management of renowned businessman Mr. S. Chatterji who is conducting several other concerns very creditably and successfully. Mr. Chatterji's name is known to all his countrymen and we think under his able management this 'Trust' will also thrive. Investment in these shares means Investment in Lands indirectly; as this 'Trust' invests all its funds in 1st class lands only.

We understand the 'Trust' has paid a Dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on the working of its 1st Half-Year ending 31st December, 1941. The 'Trust' has secured a vast plot of land in the Corporation of Calcutta and in suburbs within four miles from Government House.

At the present moment the 'Trust' has secured a big plot of land in Benares, U.P., and all arrangements are being made to sell them in small plots making a good Colony. The plot is just six miles from the Railway Station and situated on the Pucca Road having Electricity as also one minute from the River Ganges. If this Scheme becomes successful, we hope the 'Trust' will be in a position to declare a Dividend even 25 per cent. if not more.

We understand the 'Trust' is accepting 'Fixed Deposits' for short and long terms varying from 3 to 7 per cent. per annum.

We hope the shrewd investing public should think thousand times before his investment and ask for particulars at the Head Office of the 'Trust' at 5, Southern Avenue, or at all the branches of Messrs. Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Limited, all over India.

Inspector Wade — THE COAT OF ARMS — By Edgar Wallace

SOME TIDE! IT'S GONE UP A FOOT IN TH' LAST HOUR!
IT GETS MUCH HIGHER!
YUH'D FIGGER TH' WATER WOULD SEEP IN... . .
IT DOES!
YOU DON'T THINK I TIED THOSE THREE UP MERELY FOR FUN? CAREFUL OF THE WATER, IT'S DEEP ALREADY.....
... AND GETTING DEEPER.... LOOK!
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